THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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WAR IN THE WEST.

Troops Ordered Out Against the Hostiles.

CATTLEMEN DESERTING RANCHES.

Engagements With the Hostiles—The Governor of Colorado Orders Out His Militia.

DENVER, August 16.—Governor Adams this afternoon received a telegram from Adjutant General West, at Glenwood springs containing an appeal from Sheriff Kendall for assistance. In response to this the governor ordered the cavalry companies at Denver, Colorado springs, Canon City, Leadville and Ashen to start at once. They leave for the seat of war tonight. The governor also telegraphed General Crook at Omaha that the situation was becoming serious and urged the war department to protect the settlers. The fact is that Kendall has had several skirmishes with the Indians since last Thursday, and being deserted by part of his posse, is now left in a dangerous position, surrounded by hostiles and without food and ammunition. It is not denied that serious results are anticipated, unless prompt action is taken by the state militia.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., August 16.—The manager of the Philadelphia Cattle company came in yesterday from Colorow's camp to Unitah reservation below Rangeley. The Indians forced his party back and drove them before them at full speed. Drecker, Roth and other cattlemen, are riding night and day gathering up their cattle and hurrying them from the White River range. All settlers in that locality have been warned by white couriers to look out and they are abandoning everything to get away before the Indians can arrive from the reservation.

CHICAGO, August 16.—No confirmation of the rumored conflict with Colorow's band of savages has been received at General Terry's headquarters in this city, where official news would be first learned. General Terry's jurisdiction embraces the troubled district, and General Crook, who is in immediate command of troops nearest the scene, is under express instructions to wire all obtainable information here at the earliest possible moment.

RAWLINGS, Wyo., August 16.—A messenger has just arrived from White River, Col., who reports that about 150 Utes are fighting at Beaver Creek, fifteen miles from Meeker. Families are rushing into Meeker and more Indians are coming. The county is all on fire below Meeker, between White and Bear rivers. Mr. Golden, the messenger, is trustworthy. One hundred mounted men are ready and will march on the Utes. Women are making bandages and the town is thoroughly excited.

THE COLORED ROMEOS

Seem to be at a Discount in Montgomery Just Now.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 16.—[Special.] Another meeting of citizens was held at nine o'clock this morning, when the recent infamous publication in the negro sheet, the Herald, was considered. Considerable spirited talk was induged in, and the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

To his excellency, Governor Thomas Seay, ex-officio chairman of the board of trustees of the colored state university:

Whereas, Recent utterances of the Herald, a newspaper edited by negroes in the city of Montgomery, and the exponent of the sentiment of the colored people of this city has shamelessly perpetrated an outrageous publication upon the most sacred sensibilities of the white citizens of the city of Montgomery.

Whereas, We consider that the establishment of the colored state university in the city of Montgomery will tend to encourage and develop this sentiment, we hereby enter this solemn protest against the location of the colored university within the limits of the county of Montgomery.

Committees were appointed to canvass the several wards of the city for signatures to this memorial.

At an early hour last night a committee of gentlemen started out in search of A. A. Garner, another negro, who is also charged with writing the offensive article in the Herald. They found him in the Dispatch editorial rooms where he had come and begged to write an appeal to the white citizens of Montgomery in behalf of the colored people, whom he declared repudiated the article in the Herald. The committee found him writing out his appeal and waited patiently till he got through, when they demanded to know if he was the author of the article. He denied it and declared that he had never written anything for the sheet but what had appeared over his own signature. The committee took his statement with several grains of allowance, and told him they would give him till this morning to leave the city. He said he didn't have any money to leave, and they at once made up a neat little sum for him and handed it to him. He took it and agreed to leave. He was given to understand that his appearance in the city after 9 o'clock this morning would be unfortunate for him. In justification of the action of the committee, it might be said that Garner has made himself very officious in the matter, and was very anxious for Duke to be let off with an apology.

The intelligent and better class of colored people were incensed also at the publication, and passed the following resolutions, repudiating the article:

At a meeting of the prominent colored citizens of Montgomery held this 15th day of August the following resolutions in reference to the article of Editor Duke, we adopted:

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Montgomery have no sympathy whatever with the sentiments expressed by Editor Duke in his issue of the 13th inst.

Resolved, That the article in question is as much distasteful to us as it is to the white citizens of Montgomery.

Resolved, That we are disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the whites and we deprecate anything that has tendency to stir up strife and bad feeling.

Duke publishes the following card in this morning's Advertiser:

Please let me say through the columns of your paper that the article copied from the Herald and commented on by the Dispatch of Sunday, was unfortunate, and that when I published it I had not the remotest idea of reflecting upon or offending any one, and that I am very sorry, indeed, that it ever appeared in paper. I will assure you and the good people of Montgomery that I had no intention whatever, to do wrong, and that I am sorry for what has happened. I will never do so any more. Please publish this for me. I am a poor man, and have a wife and four small children depending upon me for their bread.

Duke and Garner have both left. It was reported that they had returned and were hiding. A special committee scoured the city in search of them, but they could not be found. It is believed the rumor was false.

During the day the guarantee given to the trustees for selecting Montgomery for the location of the colored university was made good at the capitol. The titles to the land and the money were turned over to Governor Seay by the committe of colored men and the documents were signed. Many whites who subscribed, cancelled their subscription. It is understood that the deficiency will be made up by Alfred Bellingslea, a wealthy colored barber, who owns large property in Birmingham.

Whether the protest can have any effect now, remains to be seen.

Blind Tom's New Guardian.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 16.—"Blind Tom," under order of Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court, was today turned over to A. J. Lerche for his new committee, Mrs. Eliza Bethune, of New York, by J. A. Bethune in the United States courtroom. Tom at first declined to go, but finally reluctantly consented and left for New York this afternoon, declaring, however, that he would not play again until he came back to Virginia.

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

Response of Queen Victoria to President Cleveland's Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The following reply to the president's congratulatory telegram, sent on the occasion of her jubilee celebration, has just been received from Queen Victoria:

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., to the president of the United States of America tendeth greeting—Our Friend: We have received from the hands of Mr. Phelps, United States minister at our court, the letter which you addressed to us on the 26th of May last, and in which you convey your congratulations and those of the people of the United States, on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of our accession to the throne. We request you to accept our best thanks for this proof of friendship and good will which, with similar proofs, we have received from the rulers and people of other states, has caused us the most sincere gratification. In thanking you also for the choice which you have made of Mr. Phelps to be interpreter of your sentiments on this occasion, we request you to accept in return our best wishes for your own uninterrupted happiness and welfare, and for the prosperity of the United States of America. And so we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given our court, at Windsor castle, the eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord 1887, and in the fifty-first year of our reign. Your good friend,

SALISBURY. VICTORIA, R. I.

IS RIDDLEBERGER CRAZY?

His Actions Alarm His Friends—Suspension of the Sentence.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—A dispatch to the Sun from Woodstock, Va., says Senator Riddleberger, after delivering himself up yesterday, sat all day on the portico in front of the jail, where he held a levee with his friends, as he did today. At noon today he walked off but was arrested on the streets and brought back. At seven o'clock this evening he walked off again. The jailer, Harry Shull, made a grab at him, but the senator walked off up the street without molestation. Judge Newman was this afternoon informed that the senator's condition was such as to render confinement dangerous. He thereupon appointed three physicians as a commission to ascertain and certify to the facts. Their report confirmed the information already received, and Judge Newman issued an order to Jailer Shull suspending the sentence of ten days for contempt of court until such time as Senator Riddleberger may be in a fit condition to be returned to jail. Friends of the senator say he is not in a condition to know what he is doing.

WINCHESTER, Va., August 16.—Senator Riddleberger is still in jail and the grand jury has been summoned to receive testimony against the mob that released him. It is thought that sufficient testimony will be forthcoming to convict the rescuers. Everything is very quiet.

PROBABLE STRIKES IN AUGUSTA.

The Builders' Trade League Adopt Strong Rules.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Builders' Trade league, composed of carpenters, bricklayers and painters, held tonight, the following resolutions were adopted:

No union man is allowed, under any circumstances, to work with a non-union man.

No union man is allowed to work on any sub contract work.

No journeyman shall act as foreman in any way for less than twenty-five cents per day in advance of any other man on the same job.

No union man shall work or handle any building materials, or work on buildings where any material is used that is manufactured or sold by any company that does not recognize fifty-eight hours as a week's work.

If it be found by any one of the several unions represented by this board of delegates to be advisable to refuse to work or handle any building material of any kind on account of convict labor, or the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize the fifty-eight hour system, all of the unions shall unite in the same.

There shall be no general strike of any union for wages, without serving the general contractors with fifteen days notice.

The league is not yet thoroughly established throughout the state of Georgia, but efforts are being made to do so. Ben Lawton, a well-known carpenter, is at the head of the league here. It is understood that the league will to-morrow demand that all non-union workmen employed on buildings must be discharged; also, that no lumber shall be bought from certain large establishments here which works employes over fifty-eight hours, and that brick shall not be purchased from yards that work convicts. Their demand will certainly create a stir, and lively times are anticipated.

STRIKE ON THE MEXICAN CENTRAL,

The Engineers Quit Work Because One of Their Number Was Discharged.

EL PASO, Texas, August 16.—The engineers of the first and second divisions of the Mexican Central railroad struck yesterday. The cause of the strike is supposed to be the discharge of one of their number. These divisions extend from the city of Mexico to Calera, a long stretch.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, August 16. Mail and passenger trains on the Mexican Central railroad are running, despite the strike of locomotive engineers, but, as it is feared that freight cannot be handled, orders have been sent out to station agents not to receive perishable freight.

The morning mail train arrived here on time today. The road is over 1,200 miles long and is a most important part of the interior trade and the strike is likely to be serious in its effects on business for a short time. Great efforts will be made to get freight engineers so that traffic may not be long interrupted. Officials of road maintain that the strike was prompted by a professional agitator from the United States and that no real grievance exist, but the striking engineers maintain that they left work because Engineer Reller was discharged without proper inquiry.

Striking for an Advance.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., August 16.—On the first day of this month, the freight conductors of the Memphis and Charleston railroad notified the superintendent that they could not longer afford to work for $75 per month and asked for an increase of ten dollars, giving him until yesterday to decide. Not hearing from him, they quit work yesterday morning, and no freight trains ran throughout the day. It is reported, on good authority, that a compromise will be effected tonight and that trains will run regularly tomorrow.

To Begin Work Today.

CHATTANOOGA, August 16.—[Special.]—Work on the building of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad will begin in this city tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. A big programme has been prepared. Five thousand people are expected to be present. Mayor Sharp will throw the first shovel full of dirt. The money for building the road is to be furnished by New York and London bankers.

The Bennington Battle Monument.

BENNINGTON, Vt., August 16.—The corner stone of the Bennington battle monument was laid this afternoon with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of the largest crowd ever gathered in the village. Business was practically suspended, everything being given up to the exercises of the occasion. The great procession consisted of military, civic and Masonic divisions. Among those who participated in the ceremonies were the governors of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The Woman's Temperance Union.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, of London, and Miss Frances E. Willard, vice president for the United States; Miss Hannah Whitall Smith, of Philadelphia, secretary, have sent out a call to Christian women in every land and of every denomination who are interested in temperance reform to observe the 12th and 13th of November next as days of prayer for the success of the work in which they are engaged.

Yellow Fever Report.

KEY WEST, August 16.—Four new cases of fever and one death since yesterday.

DUNN'S CATSPAW.

Confession of Scott, Who Robbed the Manhattan.

HOW HIS WIFE'S COUSIN SCHEMED

And Persuaded Him to Leave the Money in His Hands Until Excitement Subsided—Other Crimes.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Richard Seaman Scott, who absconded with $160,000 that belonged to the Manhattan bank, of which he had been an employe in 1885, and about whose disappearance and whereabouts there was such a profound mystery, at least to the public, has made a confession before Consul-General Waller at London. For a time there were all manner of rumors about his location, but after a spasmodic story which it took over a year to tell in the newspapers, it was dropped by the public. People who were directly interested in the case were more active, and have long since known his movements.

Suit has just been instituted in the supreme court which discloses not only Scott's action but the fact that he was alone in this stupendous defalcation. This suit is against John R. Dunn, Scott's colleague, for the recovery of $140,000. The documents included in this case embrace an affidavit by the defaulter, which is a statement of the history of the case, but it is in truth a confession of his theft. Scott, according to the complaint, was for twenty years a trusted employe of the Manhattan company up to June 1, 1885. In the latter part of his services he was paying teller of the bank. Most of the time he had in his custody daily over a million dollars.

On June 1st, 1885, he absconded with $160,000 which he never returned. The public has never heard from him since that time until today when this suit was made known. He is now in London, where he has been since September, 1885. Counsel for the bank on Monday obtained an order from Judge Donohue for the arrest of Dunn in their suit against him. At two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Dunn was arrested by the officers of the sheriff, at his stock brokerage office, No. 56 New street. Dunn for many years was a practicing lawyer in this city and at one time had a desk in the office of ex-Judge Fullerton.

In the last four years he has been in brokerage business. In the complaint it is charged that Dunn got money out of Scott; then he was the guilty party, and that as he controlled and governed Scott, induced him to steal the money. The principal foundation for the suit is in affidavits by relatives of the embezzler, and the principal one of these is by Scott himself. It is voluminous, and was drawn up in the presence of and acknowledged by United States Consul-General Waller, at London, on June 14th, 1887.

In it Scott states that at various times prior to June 1, 1885, he extracted small sums of money from the safe, which aggregated about $10,000. This he had lost in speculation on the "street." About this time there was a change in the administration of the bank. Scott feared that this change might cause an investigation of the bank's affairs. This would, of course, disclose his irregularities.

John R. Dunn, a cousin of Scott's wife, was practicing law then and Scott hastened to him for advice. Dunn asked him how much money was within his reach. Scott replied that at times there was over a million dollars in his charge. Dunn, addressing Scott, said:

"My advice to you is to take one million dollars. It will be enough to cripple the bank and will enable you to go to Canada. If you take a small amount, people will laugh at you; but if you take a large amount people will say you are smart and you will compel the bank to compromise."

Then Dunn asked him if he had altered the books, saying that if he had done so he could be held for forgery and extradited from Canada. Scott, however, said that he had not done so. Dunn then said that he would look the question up in the library of the Equitable building and let him know the following afternoon whether or not it was safe for him to go to Canada. Scott met him by appointment after the close of banking hours. Dunn took him into the consulting room of the law library and told him that the decisions in the books were in conformity with his advice.

Then another meeting was arranged for the following day at a place opposite the terrace garden. They met and spent four hours in discussion. Dunn told him he had experience in the office of Judge Fullerton and that Scott need have no fear as he (Dunn) was too smart to be caught or to permit anybody to get ahead of him. He advised Scott to get an old suit of clothing, shave off his mustache, travel second-class to Canada, disguise himself as much as possible, and do as little talking as possible.

He advised Scott not to write to either himself or any friends in New York, in a common way, because detectives often caught people by watching their correspondence. He also advised him to address him as "W. M. Culverson, Box No. 1,061, New York post-office," to which he had the key. All letters to friends were to be addressed and placed in an envelope bearing the above address. They parted, to meet at Central park, Sixth avenue entrance, on the following afternoon.

When Scott went to the bank the next day he took $300,000 in gold and silver certificates of the denomination of $5,000, $1,000 and $500 and placed them in a package, which he concealed about his person. He met Dunn at Central Park, and they went to a secluded spot and talked. Dunn asked him if he had any friends with whom to leave the money, telling him that under international treaties if he carried any stolen property into Canada he could be arrested aad extradited. Scott said that he had no one with whom to leave it.

"Then," said Dunn, "I feel so warm a regard for Cousin Lizzie," (she is Scott's wife) that I would do for you what I would for no other person on earth—take charge of that package, the contents of which I need not know and take care of it subject to your order at all times." He explained that if he took the money, knowing that it belonged to the bank, it would make him liable for felony. This was Friday. They agreed to meet Monday. Scott went to the bank the next day and replaced the three hundred thousand dollars, determining to make an effort to borrow enough money to make up the deficiency of $10,000. In this he failed, finding it impossible to get the necessary money. Before going to the bank on Monday, he got the disguise Scott had, and read about the Park bank defalcation. He saw that the directors could lower the salaries of the clerks in order to make up the deficiency. He felt friendly toward the clerks in the Manhatten company. Many of them were good fellows, so he determined to take only $150,000 in order that there might be no cut in the salaries. At the close of banking hours, he made a little calculation as to what he could do with the money. He figured that he could pay Dunn, have enough to compromise any civil suit with the bank and enough to live on the rest of his life. When he took the money he put it in two packages, one of $140,000 and the other of $10,000.

He went to Central park and met Dunn. They walked to a secluded spot and Scott pulled out the $140,000 package and said to Dunn: "There's the money." Dunn looked around, saw that he was unobserved and put it in his inside pocket.

Scott said: "Dunn, I shall leave tonight." They shook hands and parted. Scott went down to the Grand Union hotel, where he had been stopping, assumed his disguise and took the evening train for Montreal. He shaved off his mustache on the way. He arrived on the following morning. He did not stop in Canada long, visiting only quiet and secluded points. He corresponded, as Dunn had directed, under various alias. Dunn's letters consisted principally of newspaper clippings of the defalcation. He also sent Scott money in bills of $500 and $1,000.

Scott took passage in an Allan line steamer for Europe in September of 1885. He has resided in London ever since. He has lived economically. His wife joined him in May, 1886. Before she started she handed to W. D. Searls, Scott's brother-in-law, $3,000, saying that she thought her husband owed him that sum. He deposited it in his own name.

When, in connection with this suit, he was asked to explain why he had kept it, he said that he had never drawn it, suspecting that it might belong to the Manhattan bank. In June, just passed, he handed it to the bank counsel. He had received money there amounting to $20,000. In the latter part of 1886, attempts at a compromise with the bank were made by Scott, various sums being mentioned. In December, of that year, he asked the bank to give him a general release for $60,000. It is said that this offer was accepted by the bank. He wrote Dunn, telling him to get ready to pay that sum. Dunn replied in January, 1887, that he had lost all the money. Then came the crisis, and proceedings were instituted. Dunn's stories and actions inspired disbelief in his good faith toward Scott, and his stories of losses were discredited.

When Dunn was arrested he stood at the ticker in his office reading the tap. He was cool, calm and reserved and glanced at the papers presented by the officers without any show of nervousness. He was taken before Sheriff Grant and was told that he would have to get bail in the sum of $150,000. In default of this he was taken to Ludlow street jail. Dunn is thirty-eight years old; a batchelor, and lived in Brooklyn. He will be indicted. There is an indictment against Scott, but he cannot be extradited. He is forty-two years old.

THE SUSPENDED COLUMBIAN.

Investigation Into the Affairs of the Bank, Shows Some Bad Management.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The Evening Telegraph this afternoon devotes considerable space to an article on the affairs of the suspended Columbian bank, in which it says that the failure of the Columbian bank has given birth to some very ugly rumors of alleged irregularities, and to some talk of possible prosecutions. The affairs of the bank are still in a state of chaos. The assignees are trying to get some light on its business methods. Their investigations have shown that it was very carelessly managed, and that a large portion of its assets consist of merchandise, which has little, if any, value. The assignees refuse to talk about the affairs of the bank, saying that they have been placed there to protect depositors, and that they are trying to perform their duty. Being a state bank, the law required subscriptions to be paid in money and not in promissory notes. It made stockholders liable for twice the amount of their stock. The charge is now made that President Phillips secured control of the stock by issuing shares to himself and to members of his family or relatives, whom he could represent. It is said that in payment for a portion of the stock, he gave promissory notes instead of money, and that when failure was imminent, these notes were withdrawn and utilized to raise money, and securities having a certain face value, but practically worthless were substituted.

O'DONNELL GOES FREE.

Morgan Shown to Have Been a Man of Desperate Character.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 16.—[Special.]—Con O'Donnell, who killed Morgan, the ferryman, a few days ago, was tried before Justices Brown and Childress, of the eighteenth civil district, yesterday afternoon, and acquitted. The proof showed that O'Donnell acted in self-defense. When Morgan got on the boat he showed O'Donnell his pistol. O'Donnell said:

"For God's sake, Morgan, let me cross the river in peace, for you abused me enough yesterday." Morgan then called O'Donnell a foul name, and drew his pistol. O'Donnell seized a piece of plank and hit Morgan three times over the head but did not knock him down. Morgan leveled his pistol at O'Donnell, who knocked it up, the ball going through the hat of a colored man who was standing in the rear. O'Donnell took the pistol away from Morgan, removed tho cylinder and threw it upon the floor. Morgan then threw his hand to his pocket, saying: "You haven't any advantage over me even now;" and ran around O'Donnell's mule at him. O'Donnell commanded him to throw up his hands. Morgan refused and advanced and O'Donnell shot him. This proof showed that Morgan was a desperate man and had recently whipped his mother severely in a fit of rage.

MEXICAN MURDERERS PUNISHED.

Six of Them Sent to the Penitentiary for Killing an American.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., August 16.—United States Vice Consul Mitchell returned yesterday from Santa Rosa, Mexico, where he went to investigate the recent murder at that place of James B. Duval, an American citizen. He brings intelligence that the murderers, six in number, have already been convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and are now on their way to the penitentiary at Saltillo. Another man, who made the remark that they ought not to bring the "gringos's" body in a cart but tie a rope round his neck and drag him in, was arrested by order of the judge and given the same sentence as the others. The property of the deceased is now in possession of the consul, who holds it at the disposition of the heirs.

Arranging the Damages.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 16.—The Times special from Peoria, Illinois, says many of the friends and relatives of the Chatsworth dead were at the railroad company's general office today, and considerable speculation is heard as to the possible action of the company relating to a settlement of claims. The road is by no means in good financial condition. Its stock, or at least a greater part of it, is owned by parties in New York city or represented there. Officers of the company are reporting to the stockholders the extent of the calamity, and all the facts connected therewith. As soon as these reports have been reviewed and digested, a line of policy will be marked out and communicated to officials here, then public announcement of the actions of the company will be made. The aggregate loss, measured by precedents, will amount to some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

PEORIA, Ill., August 16.—At the investigation by the railroad and warehouse commission of the Chatsworsh disaster, Superintendent Armstrong was recalled. After telling over again the story of his experience in the wreck, he said his opinion as to the cause of the fire was no better than that of any one's else. He believed the local freight train passing at 4:30 p. m. dropped coals, which were not seen by the section foreman. He did not believe in the theory that thieves set fire to the bridge.

Raised the Check and Skipped.

MONTREAL, August 16.—J. X. Page, bookkeeper of the large wholesale stationery house of C. O. Beauchmin & Co., raised a twenty-five dollar check to $25,000 on the Jacques Cartier bank to-day, cashed it and absconded. He is well connected, and has been in the employ of the house for five years. He has been speculating in bucket shops lately, and it is said lost $1,000 in one of the establishments.

Murder Near Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 16.—Thomas J. Croghan was shot dead at a house, near this city, last night, robbed and his body dragged o the piazza where it was found today. Sam Hunter, colored, is held on suspicion.

The Case Against Vincent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 16.—[Special.]—Colonel Tompkins closed for the state in the second case against Isaac H. Vincent today, and the jury retired at one o'clock. Up to a late hour tonight there was no intimation of an agreement. It is rumored a majority are for conviction. The other cases against Vincent will now be postponed until October.

The Cholera at Malta.

LONDON, August 16.—At Malta during the past twenty-four hours there were three new cases of cholera and two deaths.

"ANXIOUS ENQUIRER"

Answers the Card of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne.

HE STICKS TO HIS PARALLEL COLUMNS.

And Authorizes the Chronicle to Furnish His Name to the Atlanta Divine—Sharp Words.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The Chronicle will print tomorrow the reply of "Anxious Enquirer," who charged Dr. J. B. Hawthorne with plagiarism, to the card written by Dr. Hawthorne. Referring to the doctor's charges in his card, he says they may serve as a good specimen of the argumentum ad hominem, but they do not account for the similarity between the doctor's address in Augusta, and Dr. Strong's book, "Our Country."

He should know that the use of such language places him outside the pale of respectable controversy.

I pass his vapid virulence by, and address myself to the only part of his first card, which touches the matter in dispute.

He quotes the Dobtor's card, and says:

"Suppose that what he says about his use of quotation marks is true, as to the printed address, how were the hearers of the speaker's address able to discover the quotation? Remember Dr. Strong is not mentioned once in Dr. Hawthorne's address. True, Dr. Strong passes o'er the stage, dim and shadowy as the ghost in Hamlet, but unlike the ghost, he passes only once, and then in such a questionable shape that his lineaments can be seen in such a shape only in the mind's eye of him who is familiar with the little book, "Our Country." When complimenting Dr. Strong so highly as one of the calmest and most conservative thinkers, why did Dr. Hawthorne

WITHHOLD HIS NAME.

Why does he make no further reference to the man from whose book he quoted twenty-nine times? Professor Austen Phelps, in his introduction to "Our Country," says its great strength lies in its facts, collated with rare skill and verified by the testimony of men and of documents whose witness is authority, and yet in spite of this, Dr. Hawthorne says:

"Confronted by the facts which I presented, (can it be true?) that thousands of speakers and writers have made the same use of Dr. Strong's book!"

Will Dr. Hawthorne kindly furnish the Chronicle with

THE NAME OF ONE SPEAKER

or writer beside himself who has done so, with illustrations in parallel columns?

[Anxious Enquirer then uses the parallel columns.] In conclusion he says:

I advise him not to publish his prohibition philippic among his collected sermons and addresses, else a copy might stray to Cincinnati, the home of Dr. Strong. I should also advise him, should he think of publishing any more cards on this subject, to refrain from calling names, and using bad words. They cannot take the place of argument. You will, therefore, please give him my name, with my compliments, and assure him when I read his cards with their abusive and impotent epithets thrown by him blindfolded in the dark, I was comforted by the belief that it is not more disgraceful now than it was some eighteen hundred years ago, to be reviled by the class to which he belongs, as being one "gluttonous and a wine-bibber, a friend of politicians and sinners."

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Comment of the London Press on Gladstone's Success.

LONDON, August 15.—The Daily News, referring to the Northwich election says:

Seldom has any government a year after its formation met with such an emphatic rebuff. A remnant or simulacrum of the dissatisfied party still flits about the lobbies and benches of the house of commons; but in constituencies it is not to be seen.

The Morning Post is depressed over the result and urges the conservatives to effect a better organization. It refuses to believe that the country is changing its mind in regard to home rule.

The Daily Telegraph says:

The unionist converts have become perverts and abstentionists and have returned to their Gladstonian allegiance.

The paper attributes the result in Northwich to the weakness of the unionists candidate and campaign, and begs unionist leaders to abandon the belief that it is sufficient to send a candidate to a district with their blessing to secure a victory.

The Standard thinks there is evidence that the Irish question is no longer so powerful a lever, proving that the minds of unionist electors are becoming into a lulled condition.

The Northwich election, the Standard adds, shows unmistakably that the battle for the union has yet to be fought.

The Times says the government makes a fatal mistake if they see in the recent elections any reasons for slackening their efforts to cope effectually with disorders in Ireland.

The government is still undecided as to the advisability of suppressing the National league. Two-thirds of the conservative members of parliament are against immediate action.

Earl Cowper writes to the Times, urging the government to firmly support Earl Cadogan's amendment to the land bill. To accede to the wishes of the opposition he says it would mean a revision of rents fixed in the last five years, which would inevitably lead to a block in the land count.

Mr. Brunner, the new Gladstonian member for the northwest division of Cheshire, took his seat in the house of commons today. He received an ovation from the Gladstonites.

The Standard now openly advocates a coalition ministry. It admits that Mr. Gladstone is still followed by the best of the liberals in the country through the anomalous position occupied by the unionists.

The cabinet will sit tomorrow to decide finally upon the course of business during the remainder of the session.

A BANQUET TO FERDINAND.

The Prince Expresses His Devotion to Bulgaria.

TIRNOVA, August 16.—The garrison gave a banquet yesterday in honor of Prince Ferdinand. In reply to a toast, the prince expressed his devotion to Bulgaria and promised that he would preserve intact everything with which the name of Prince Alexander was connected in view of Bulgaria's love for its late ruler. Ferdinand afterward reviewed the troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 16.—The porte has sent a circular to the powers asking their advice as to the course to be taken by Turkey toward Bulgaria in view of Prince Ferdinand's action.

BERLIN, August 16—The North German Gazette says the manifesto of Prince Ferdinand announcing his acceptance of the Bulgarian throne, appears to be intended as a declaration of Bulgarian independence, and aggravates the breach of the treaty of Berlin, of which he has been guilty. Germany, says the paper, cannot approve of Ferdinand's course.

Arrest of a Spy.

METZ, August 16,—It is reported here that M. Jenot, a French professer, connected with the lyceum at Nancy, was arrested yesterday morning on the glacis of Fort Alvenzleben on suspicion of being a spy and lodged in prison to await an inquiry. Jenot, it is reported, protested against his arrest, stating that he had simply wandered to the fort from the village of Lorry, where he was spending his holiday.

Word has been received of the release of Prof. Jenot.

Dynamite in Ireland.

DUBLIN, August 16.—Two dynamite cartridges were exploded on West Clare railway bridge at Ennis today. No serious damage was done. Two other cartridges were found on the bridge, which had failed to explode. The town hall at Crusheen, county Clare, was fired into today, but no damage was done.

ANOTHER YACHT RACE.

The Volunteer Wins Again—A Smooth Sea With Little Wind.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 16.—The race for the citizens's cup was started this morning with a very light breeze blowing and with the sea smooth. The signal gun was not fired until 10:47. The Volunteer and Puritan crossed the line at nearly the same time, with the Mayflower a little behind. The wind is increasing and is from the southeast. The race is over the Sow and Pigs' course. The Atlantic was not entered.

NEWPORT, R. I., 11:30 a. m.—The start was a good one. The Volunteer has forged ahead of the Puritan and is leading her by about half a mile. The Sachem is ahead of everything, leading all. The Mayflower is far in the rear.

11:40 a. m.—The sails of the yachts are flapping in the wind, which is almost a calm.

Noon—The Gracie has caught the land breezes and is leading the fleet. The Sachem has fallen behind both the Volunteer and Puritan. The Mayflower is away behind.

The Volunteer won, Puritan second, Mayflower third. The Volunteer was twelve minutes and two second ahead of the Puritan, which was nineteen minutes and nineteen seconds ahead of the Mayflower.

THE THISTLE IN PORT.

Arrival of the Vessel to Compete for the American Cup.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Scotch yacht Thistle arrived early this morning. Captain Barr reports a pleasant passage, except three days of rough weather and three without a puff of wind, the rest of the time they had a light breeze. The Thistle is certainly a pretty model and her appearance does not belie her claims to speed. It will take about two weeks to clean her up, set her topmast and bend on her racing sails. She came over under small mainsail, topsail, staysail and jib. For two days of the trip she carried two reefs in the mainsail. The rest of the trip she shook out everything. The trip took twenty-one days. The officers and crew, twenty-one men in all, are a fine looking lot of men. Captain Barr is a heavy set Scotchman, heavily bearded and bronzed by exposure to weather. His crew share with him in just pride of their cutter. The best day's run was made August 2d, when, with all sails set, including her spinnaker, she reeled off 247 miles in a heavy breeze, with a cross sea which is considered remarkable for so small a craft under short sail.

At Monmouth Park.

NEW YORK, August 16.—First race, seven-eights of a mile, Flageoletta won, Breit second, Spalding third. Time, 1:29½.

Second race, August stakes, for two year olds, three-fourths of a mile, Fitz James won, Specialty second, Satan third. Time, 1:16¾.

Third race, Delaware handicap, one and one-eighth miles, Laggard won, Pontico second, Long Knight third. Time, 1:57.

Fourth race, thirteenth-sixteenths of a mile, Eolian won, Belvedere second, Phil Lee third. Time, 2:04.

Fifth race, one mile, Easter Sunday won, Gonfolon second, Suitor third. Time, 1:45.

Sixth race, over five hurdles, Bassenac won, Referee second, Little Fellow third. Time, 2:21.

Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 16.—Nineteenth day of the regular season. Attendance largest of the meeting. Track fast.

First race, three-fourth of a mile; Harry Russell won, Cossett second, Lelax third. Time 1:16¼.

Second race, free handicap sweepstakes, mile and a furlong; Swift won, Royal Arch second, Queen of Elizabeth third. Time 1:56½.

Third race, Fox and Hall stake, mile and five furlongs. Tramp won, Glenspray second, Early third. Time 2:57.

Fourth race, one mile. Roselind won, Himalya second, and Maggie Mitchell third. Time 1:43½.

11th race, three-fourths of a mile. Broughton won, Unique second, Jubilee third. Time 1:16¼.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

Scores by Innings, Batteries, Errors and Basehits.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Brooklyn	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5

Base hits—Athletics 12, Brooklyn 16. Errors—Athletics 6, Brooklyn 1.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Ten innings.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	7
Washington	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	6

Base hits—Philadelphia 17; Washington 12. Errors—Philadelphia 4; Washington 6. Batteries—Ferguson and Clements, O'Day and Deadly.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	x	8

Base hits—Boston 8; New York 12. Errors—Boston 14; New York 1. Batteries—Radbourne, Daily and Kelly, Welch and O'Rourke.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Louisville	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Louisville 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Louisville 2.

AT STATEN ISLAND.

Metropolitans	1	1	2	1	0	1	5	3	0	14
Baltimore	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	[illegible]

Base hits—Metropolitans 20; Baltimore 14. Errors—Metropolitan 3; Baltimore 15.

AT CLEVELAND.

St. Louis	1	0	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	11
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4

Base hits—St. Louis 14; Cleveland 16. Errors—St. Louis 1 Cleveland 0.

AT CHICAGO.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3

Base hits—Chicago 8; Detroits 8. Errors—Chicago 5; Detroits 1. Batteries—Clarkson and Flint; Getzen and Bennett.

Rejoicing Over Their Victory.

DUBLIN, August 16.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the National league today, Mr. Harris, M. P., announced that the receipts since the last meeting amounted to $2,138, of which $2,000 came from the Parliamentary Aid society, of New York. The nationalists, he said, were on the eve of success. The victory in Northwich virtually made Mr. Gladstone premier. When Gladstone brought forward his new edition of his home rule measure, he (Harris) hoped it would be an advanced one. If the landlords got one-half of what Mr. Gladstone offered them before they ought to be happy.

Row Between Pot-House Politicians.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Last night a party of ward politicians were drinking in a St. Charles street saloon when a quarrel ensued between John Neill, clerk in the civil district court, Owen Roper, an ex-deputy sheriff, James Doran, special officer, and some others. Neill struck Roper with his fist and pistols were immediately drawn and discharged. When the smoke cleared away Neill was found with a bullet hole through his breast and another in his side. Doran handed a pistol to the barkeeper and was arrested, as were also three others of the party. Neill was taken to the hospital, where he is dying,

Levees Should be Built.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The city papers here are agitating the question of building levees along the river bank, to prevent water from flooding certain portions of the city during high water. The mayor and city officials favor it, and there is a probability of work being commenced at no distant date. Fifty thousand dollars judiciously spent will accomplish the desired purpose.

Death of Judge Bryan.

AMERICUS, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Judge Lovern Bryan, a prominent planter and citizen of Lumpkin county, died yesterday at the age of 84 years. Judge Bryan was for several terms a state senator, and was also a member of the house of representatives. His death is generally lamented, as the old judge was a very popular man and citizen.

Storms in France.

BORDEAUX, August 16.—This city has been visited by a hurricane which destroyed an enormous amount of property. The storm caused a collision at Areachon, of two excursion trains. Several cars were wrecked and seventeen persons injured.

A Burglar Shot.

MOBILE, Ala., August 16.—This morning early a negro named Jerry Hollins came to the window of the Government street residence of Winston Jones, a prominent citizen, and in attempting to open it made a noise which aroused Jones, who fired through the window, hitting Hollins in the neck. The wound is probably mortal.

A Cyclone in Paris.

PARIS, August 16.—A cyclone today ravaged a great part of the south of France. It was the severest in the department of Aude, where a number of houses were destroyed and several persons were killed.

D GENTS' FURNISHING.
MENSE DISPLAY OF
IER GOODS!
Fail to Please You.
ALL KINDS!
IN THIS WEEK—
L CUT PRICE SALE!
Departments. Special Drives in
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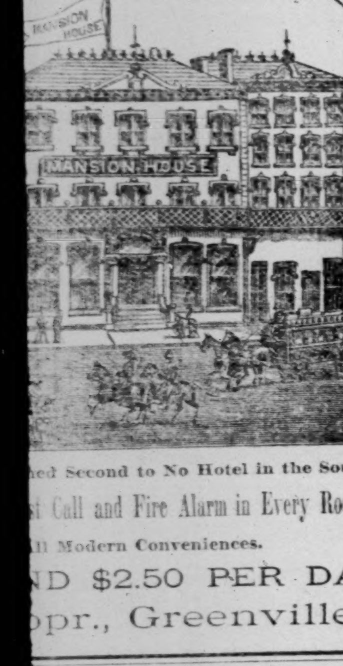
EMENTS, ETC.
VEN AWAY!
Rings, with every ton of Lump-Coal purchased from ... you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIA... a duplicate of it and a number of same will be ... of next April, at 10 o'clock a. m., a little boy will unsea ... duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds ... immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but ... magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the
SCIPLE SONS.

E SONS,
ents, Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,
OF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.
ey Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick,
nd Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair,
d, Best Grate and Smith Coals.
MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

N HOUSE!



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IDEAL BROILING.
Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.
Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.
Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve.
THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.
There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience or broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.
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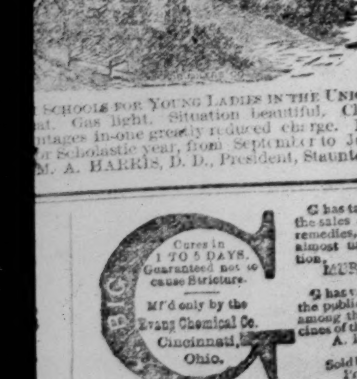

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
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G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
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G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.
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SKIN AND SCALP

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

For cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Disfiguring Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scaly Head, Scrofula, and other inherited Skin and Blood Diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

A COMPLETE CURE.

I have suffered all my life with skin diseases o different kinds and have never found permanent relief, until, by the advice of a lady friend, I used your valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES. I gave them a thorough trial, using six bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, two boxes of CUTICURA and seven cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and the result was just what I had been told it would be—a complete cure.

BELLE WADE, Richmond, Va.

Reference: G. W. Latimer, Druggist, Richmond, Va.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

I was troubled with Salt Rheum for a num ber o years, so that the skin entirely came off one of my hands from the finger tips to the wrist. I tried remedies and doctors' prescriptions to no purpose until I commenced taking CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now I am entirely cured.

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ITCHING, SCALY, PIMPLY.

For the last year I have had a species of itching, scaly and pimply humors on my face to which I have applied a great many methods of treatment without success, and which was speedily and entirely cured by CUTICURA.

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NO MEDICINE LIKE THEM.

We have sold your CUTICURA REMEDIES for the last six years, and no medicines on our shelves give better satisfaction.

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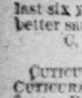
CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. **Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."**

GRUBS, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I ACHE ALL OVER.



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THE WATCHSPRING

With sliding Detachable Springs. Better than Whalebone or Horn, and guaranteed never to break. Price, $1.25.

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THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY will pay the highest market price for clean, sound Cotton Seed.

The Company will have mills in operation at the following points in time to crush this season's crop of seed, viz.:

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LADIES,
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PEERLESS DYES.

THEY WILL DIE EVERYTHING. THEY ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crack or smut. For sale by [illegible] druggist, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

SAVINGS BANKS.

A Report Concerning Their Importance and Utility.

BOTH HOUSES HARD AT WORK.

Minority Report of the Finance Sub-Committee Against the Special Appropriation to the University.

In the house yesterday, the following excellent and suggestive report was submitted:

In December last, the undersigned were charged by this house with the duty of studying the question of savings banks, with a view to devising a system calculated to meet the wants of and to benefit the people of the state at large. We beg to say that we have made diligent inquiry into the important and interesting subject committed to our investigation, and, as a result of our inquiries and deliberations, submit herewith a bill, which we commend to the earnest consideration of the house.

Savings institutions are a new growth on the economic policy of the people. It is a fact that England, with all her well-ordered and far-reaching care for her people, did not adopt the savings system, as illustrated by savings bank, until 1817. America distanced "the mother country" in this respect, the first savings bank having been established in Boston, Mass., in 1816.

Since that time the increase in the number of her excellent institutions has been rapid.

In the savings banks of Massachusetts, in 1860, there was deposited the sum of $45,000,000; in 1880, the deposit account in said institutions amounted to $199,300,000. During the year 1885-86 the depositors numbered 848,787 and the deposits amounted to $275,000,000, while the average to each of this host of depositors amounted to $324.

In New York state, during the year last mentioned the savings deposits amounted to $457,000,000 made by 1,208,072 persons, the average amount to each of this great army of depositors being $378.

In little Rhode Island, the same year, 116,381 persons deposited in the savings institutions of that state $51,800,000, an average to each depositor of $445.

According to the census of 1880 the population of New England was 4,010,529. In 1885 the open deposit accounts of the savings banks numbered 1,460,185, or about 36.4 accounts to each 100 inhabitants of the entire population. The average amount of each account was $337.21 or an average per capita of $122.77.

In New York state, with a population of 5,082,871, the Savings bank deposits amounted in 1885 to $437,107,501—an average of $86 per capita.

We beg to direct your attention to another fact, namely, that of the whole number of savings banks in the union less than seven per cent have what is denominated capital. The remainder are without capital. These institutions are carefully hedged at every point. They receive deposits in sums of one dollar and upwards, pay interest thereon, and lend money on real estate. To wage-workers, to men and women on small salaries, to boys and girls just beginning the battle of active life, to the multiplied thousands who daily eat their bread in the sweat of their faces, these savings institutions have proved to be of incalculable value.

Economy and industry are the genuine sources of wealth. There are higher purposes in life than the mere accumulation of riches. No doubt about that, but he alone is wise, who, having the opportunity successfully to practice the virtue of industry, improves every such opportunity and lays aside, week by week, a certain per centum of his earnings. The masses need to be led into the habit of saving. To that end there can be suggested no more potent influence, no more helpful agency, than a well ordered system of savings banks.

We commend the foregoing facts to your close attention, and we request that the bill herein before mentioned be referred to a committee on banks.

Signed—P. J. Franklin, chairman, Martin V. Calvin, Clark Howell, W. Y. Atkinson, Geo. R. Brown, D. M. Russell.

THE FIRST BILL PRESENTED.

The following is an abstract of a bill submitted by the committee entitled, an act to revise the statutes relating to banks, banking and trust companies, to establish a banking department, and so forth.

The bill provides that a separate and distinct department shall be established, charged with the execution of the laws in relation to banking associations and individual bankers, savings banks, trust loan, mortgage, security, guarantee or indemnity companies or associations. The chief officer shall be denominated the superintendent of the banking department. He shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and his term of office shall be for two years. His salary is fixed at $2,000, and his bond $50,000. He shall not be interested in any bank, or be a private banker. He is required to visit, once a year, either in person, or by representative, every banking association and individual bank, and every savings bank, trust, loan, mortgage, security, guarantee, or indemnity company, or association, having free access to all books and papers. He shall thoroughly inspect and examine all such institutions and report whether the law has been complied with.

It is made his duty, under section 1466 of the code, to issue a call upon all banking institutions and individual bankers. The duties required of the governor by sections 1466, 1459, 1482 and 1486 of the code shall devolve upon the superintendent, as well as the duties imposed on the governor by articles 2, 3 and 4, chapter 1, title 47, of the code. The semiannual returns made under section 1467 of the code, shall be made to the superintendent.

The superintendent is required to make a semiannual report showing the condition of the banks. He, nor any one employed by him, is authorized to receive pay for services other than that provided by law. The expenses of the banking department are to be paid by the banks.

THE OTHER BILL.

The other bill submitted by the committed is is entitled, An act to establish a system of laws for the establishment and government of savings banks.

The bill provides that any number of persons, not less than nine, may associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing a savings bank in accordance with the provisions of this act. Two-thirds shall reside in the county where the proposed bank shall be located. Such persons execute a certificate, giving the name, place of business, and name, residence, occupation and post-office address of each member, and a declaration that each member will accept the responsibility of a trustee in such institution. One copy of the certificate is filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court and another in the office of the superintendent of the banking department. A notice of intention to organize such savings bank shall be published once a week for four weeks specifying the name of corporators, name of bank and place of business. If there are other savings banks in said locality a copy of such notice shall be sent to each of them.

Upon receipt of the certificate of association, with proper evidence of the publication and service in good faith of the notice, the superintendent shall indorse thereon "filed for examination." He shall ascertain from the best source possible, whether greater convenience of access to a savings bank will be afforded any considerable number of depositors by opening a savings bank at the place designated; whether the density of the population in the neighborhood affords a reasonable promise of adequate support to the enterprise, and whether the responsibility, character and general fitness for the discharge of the duties appertaining to such a trust of the persons named in the certificate are such as to command the confidence of the community.

If the superintendent is satisfied on these points, he shall within sixty days after the filing of the certificate, issue under his hand and seal a certificate of authorization, and forward the same to the clerk of the superior court who shall file the same, attaching it to the certificate of association previously filed with him and the superintendent shall likewise file one in his office in the same manner. If the superintendent is not satisfied on the points named, he notifies the clerk of the superior court within sixty days, that he refuses to issue a certificate of authorization. The persons named in the certificate constitute the first board of trustees. Whenever any trustee of a savings bank shall become a trustee, officer, clerk or employe in any other savings bank or upon his borrowing either directly or indirectly any of the funds of the savings bank, of which he is a trustee, or becomes a surety or guarantee for any money borrowed of, or a loan made by such savings bank, the office of such trustee shall become vacant immediately. Nor shall any trustee have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the gains or profits thereof, or directly or indirectly receive any pay or emolument except as hereinafter provided.

The Dean Bill.

The bill of Senator Dean to sell the Western and Atlantic railroad is the special order for today in the senate. Three notable speeches will be made, one by Senator Powell, one by Senator Dean and one by Senator James. Popular rumor credits these three senators with this intention. The whole question will come up on its merits and one of the most interesting discussions of the session will take place. The probability is that a large crowd will be present. What disposition will be made of the bill is not generally known. It has warm supporters and strong opponents and the fight over it will be long and stubborn. It is not believed that the senate will dispose of the matter today. The coterie that believes the present legislature should not touch the matter at all is daily growing in strength under the lead of Senator Butt.

The Senate.

President Davidson called the senate to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, prayer being offered by the chaplain, Rev. John Jones, D. D. The roll was called.

The president then laid before the senate an invitation from the executive committee of the "Interstate Farmers convention" to attend the opening exercises of the convention at DeGive's opera house at 10 o'clock. On motion of Mr. Jackson, the senate took a recess, subject to the call of the chair, for the purpose of allowing such senators as desired tend the opening exercises at the opera h Quite a number of senators repaired to the opera house where the addresses of Governor Gordon, Mr. Henry W. Grady, and others, were listened to.

At the hour of noon President Davidson rapped the senate to order the second time. The journal was read and approved. On motion the senate took up bills for a first, second, and third reading.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. Brantley presented the senate with a memorial from the Brunswick district conference of the Methodist church, south Georgia conference, in which the petitioners ask that the general assembly frame and pass a law which shall prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the state of Georgia. The memorial states that whereas there are certain local points within the bounds of the state of Georgia where the existing local option laws have not, and perhaps can not, become operative in their gracious and happy results for good, on account of the preponderance of a local sentiment, unfriendly and indifferent to the cause of Christ and the good of humanity; and in as much as the public sentiment of the people of the state, as expressed by the fact that about thirteen-fourteenths of the counties have voted in favor of prohibition laws, we do most respectfully ask that the general assembly pass a general prohibitory law for the state. The memorial was referred to the committee on temperance.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Jackson, from the educational committee, submitted an adverse report upon the bill to provide for the disposition of insolvent tax fi fas. The committee reported favorably the resolution to appoint a joint committee to memoralize congress to divide the surplus in the national treasury between the states on the basis of illiteracy.

Mr. Powell, from the finance committee, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection company. Also, the resolution confirming the settlement made by the governor in the case of the state's interest in the Spartanburg and Ashville railroad company.

Mr. Brantley, from the banks committee, reported favorably the bills to incorporate the Capitol City Land and Improvement company and amendatory thereof; also, an act to incorporate the First State bank of Dawson, Ga.

Secretary Harris was granted leave of absence for a few days on account of the sickness of his wife.

At 12:30 p. m. the senate adjourned until ten o'clock today.

House Routine.

On motion of Mr. McCord, the bill appropriating $5000, for repair of buildings of the state university was made the special order for the 24th. Mr. Harrell, of Webster, submitted the minority report of the finance committee, and copies were ordered printed. The finance committee recommended the withdrawal of the bill providing for the inspection of petroleum, as it had been accomplished by another bill favorably reported.

The special committee on savings banks submitted their report and 300 copies were ordered printed.

A number of bills were introduced and read the third time and passed.

H. C. Wheat, H. Philips and R. Braswell, representing Capitol lodge, 207, chief order Knights of Honor, applied for the use of the hall at four o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 22d. Referred to committee on halls and rooms.

On motion of Mr. Denny the special order of the day, being the bills to amend the common school laws of the state, and to establish teachers' institutes in the state was displaced, and the bills made the special order for the 23d.

At 9:30 a. m., Mr. Jones offered the following: Resolved, that this house adjourn at 10 a. m. today, until tomorrow morning, to afford members a chance to attend the interstate farmers' convention.

Mr. Johnson of DeKalb, called the yeas and nays which was sustained, and the resolution was voted down by yeas 37 nays 86.

Mr. Shewmake offered a resolution that all members who were delegates to the interstate farmers' convention be excused from the house this morning.

Mr. Ham offered an an amendment "and all who desire to attend the same be excused." Lost.

Mr. Harper offered as a substitute to adjourn at 10 a. m. to meet at 3 p. m. Lost.

Mr. Shewmake's resolution was adopted by yeas 74, nays 16.

Mr. Foute offered a resolution to take a recess from 10 to 11 a. m., which was lost.

Mr. Harrison, of Quitman, moved to adjourn until 9 a. m., Wednesday. Mr. Hawkins called the yeas and nays and the motion was voted down by yeas 47, nays 73.

Mr. Harper offered the following:

Whereas, it appears upon investigation, that the commissioner of agriculture has furnished badges to those members who voted against the Brady bill, and

Whereas, We, the members who voted in favor of it, feel outraged by such discrimination; therefore

Resolved, That those members who have no badges be furnished with them instanter.

Resolved further, That a badge on a member is no more a sign that he is a farmer than that a sack of guano has been inspected when it has the commissioner's tag on it.

Speaker Little ruled that under the rules this lies over a day.

Quite a number of motions were made to take up bills for a third reading out of their order.

Mr. Glenn moved to take up all local house bills for a third reading. After some discussion this was lost.

The following bills were passed—Extending the limits of Columbus, incorporating Woodbury.

New Bills.

IN THE SENATE.

By Mr. Atwood—A bill to amend act incorporating the Darien Short Line railroad. Referred to railroads.

By Mr. Lumpkin—A resolution to restore the Standard Light association of Virginia to its standing in the state. Referred to finance.

By Mr. Pringle—A bill to amend incorporation of Sandersville, so as to permit it to establish and maintain a system of public schools. Referred to education.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. West—Amending the charter of the Elberton Air Line railroad.

Mr. Morgan—Providing for the election of marshal, deputy marshal and police of cities and villages; also, providing for the removal of appeal cases from justices courts where competent jurors cannot be obtained.

Mr. Fordham—Amending the registration law in Wilkinson county.

Mr. Williams of Upson—Authorizing the school commissioners of Thomaston and board of education of Upson county to pay to the Thomaston Starr school their pro rata share of the school fund.

Mr. Arnheim—Amending the charter of the Commercial bank of Albany.

Mr. Duggan—Abolishing the stock law in the 117th and 118th districts in Hancock county.

Mr. Wilson—Amending section 4527 of the code.

Mr. Franklin of Thomas—Revising the statutes relating to banks, banking and trust companies, and to establish a banking department; also establishing a system of laws for the establishment and government of savings banks.

Mr. Felton of Bibb—Amending the act establishing a city court for Bibb county; also, amending the charter of Macon.

Mr. McKibben—Leasing the Indian Springs reserve for ninety-nine years.

Mr. Gardner—Abolishing the county court in Pike county.

Mr. Hale—Amending the charter of Rising Fawn; also, allowing Dade county to vote under the general local option act.

Mr. Henry—Providing for paying justices of the peace for making returns to tax receivers.

Committee Gossip.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY committee held a session yesterday afternoon and considered a number of bills. Most of the bills before the committee were local in their nature and not of public interest. The bill to regulate the sale and inspection of naval stores, introduced by Senator Brantley, was considered at some length, and the committee determined to report the same favorably to the senate. This bill has been published before in THE CONSTITUTION and the text adopted by the committee yesterday is practically the same as that printed, the only difference being that the clause relating to branding has been omitted.

THE SENATE LUNATIC asylum committee, of which Mr. Faver is chairman, has appointed Messrs. Brantley, Jackson and Pringle as the sub-committee to visit the lunatic asylum at Milledgeville and report upon the workings and management of the same there. It is probable that the committee will leave some time during the early part of next week. A similar committee from the house will co-operate with the senate committee in the work.

THE HOUSE CORPORATIONS committee held a session yesterday afternoon, and agreed to report the following measures favorably: A bill extending the police jurisdiction of the city of Atlanta over the Piedmont park; also, a bill providing for another city assessor for Atlanta; also, a bill permitting the city council of Atlanta to increase the salaries of certain city officers, among the number, the recorder; also, a bill amending the act incorporating the town of Adairsville.

THE SPECIAL JUDICIARY committee of the house at a long session yesterday afternoon agreed to report ably the bill abolishing the county court of Pike county. In regard to the bill to submit to the qualified voters of Taylor county the proposed amendments to the local option law in force in that county, the committee heard argument in the matter. Colonel W. S. Wallace, of Butler, spoke in opposition to the proposition to submit the matter to the people. The committee took no action in the matter, but concluded to lay it temporarily upon the table.

THE HOUSE RAILROAD committee held quite a session yesterday afternoon in the wild land office, Chairman Chappell presiding. The committee agreed to report favorably the bill incorporating the Brunswick and Atlantic railroad company; also, the bill incorporating the Augusta, Thomasville and Gulf railway. These bills were amended by the committee, what is known as the "chronic amendments" being tacked on. These chronic amendments are usually tacked on to every bill proposing to incorporate new railroads. The bill in regard to incorporating a railroad that will run virtually parallel to the Savannah, Dublin and Western railroad, was before the committee also, but on motion it was made the special order for Thursday. There is considerable interest manifested in regard to the fate of this bill; those interested in the Savannah, Dublin and Western appear to look upon the efforts of others to obtain a charter for a road that will, if built, parallel the line now in process of construction almost the entire way as an interference with their vested rights. They claim the Savannah and Dublin road is being rapidly built; that the contracts are let and others being provided for; that men have put their money in the enterprise believing it to be all in good faith, and it is claimed that the state cannot charter the new road without doing damage to its reputation for justice and fair play. This is the one side.

On the other hand, the advocates for the new charter claim that all the people want is the road, that if the Savannah, Dublin and Western is built, it will answer all the purposes. They say that they are willing to take a charter, which shall not be operative for a few years, in order to give the present company an opportunity to complete the road. But if after the expiration of the prescribed time, the road is not built, they want to be in a position to go right ahead with the construction of the line. The contest between the two sides has been earnest, excited and at all times interesting. A number of gentlemen from the various counties through which the roads will run have been in the city for several days in their respective interests. It is hard to tell just what report the committee will agree upon, but a number of intelligent and impartial observers, who have been watching the matter for ten days or more, express the belief that the Savannah, Dublin and Western road will be given two or three years within which to complete the road, at the end of which time, if the road is not completed, the powers granted the new organization shall become operative.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE finance committee held no meetings yesterday. The house finance committee will meet this afternoon, and Chairman Powell of the senate committee hopes to get a session of his committee during the day.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES has not had a meeting in several days owing to the absence of its chairman on account of important business. The "ten hour bill" and the bill prohibiting children of twelve years and under from being employed in cotton factories will be reported to the house favorably. It is not believed that the bill will go through without a stubborn fight. The author of the measure, Mr. McCord, of Richmond, and the friends of the bill, will do all in their power to have it become a law, but severe opposition has manifested itself. The factory men are divided upon the matter, the larger number, however, being opposed to legislation upon the subject. An intelligent observer remarked a few days since that he did not believe the senate could be persuaded to pass the law.

THE HOUSE PENITENTIARY committee held a long session in the office of the principal keeper yesterday. It is said that the sub-committee of the sub-investigating committee will report to the sub-committee tomorrow, sending along with it the edited mass of correspondence and evidence that it has had in charge for some time. The sub-committee will then take the matter and make up its report, which will be done quietly, when Chairman Huff will report the result to Chairman McLendon, who will in turn report it to the house.

The most important matter considered yesterday by the penitentiary committee was the bill providing for the organization of an advisory board of pardons. The committee seems to be generally agreed that such an organization is necessary, and about this there is no dispute; but just what cases the board shall have cognizance of is the rock upon which the splitting appears will be done. Some members think that only those cases where conviction has been secured because of perjury or where newly discovered evidence has arisen should come before the board; others believe that the committee should have nothing to do with any cases except where prisoners are old men whose conduct has been exemplary and proper, and who by reason of that good conduct, are entitled to a commutation of their terms; there are still others who believe that the board should have cognizance of the entire number of cases. And so the discussion goes. About two hours and a half were consumed in the discussion yesterday afternoon, and no decision or agreement was reached. The committee will resume the matter at the next setting, when it is expected that some result or decision will be attained.

Minority Report on the Bill Appropriating $5,000 to the University.

In the house, yesterday, the following minority report was submitted upon the bill making a special appropriation of $5,000 to the university:

A minority of the finance committee to which was referred the bill to appropriate $5,000 to the State university for the purpose of repairing the buildings beg leave to dissent from the report of the committee recommending the passage on the following grounds:

First—The only power given to the general assembly to make appropriations to the university is by article 8, section 6, paragraph 1 of the constitution, and is limited by the conditional provision that such appropriations should only be made "as the condition of the treasury will authorize!"

The evident meaning of this clause is that no appropriation can be made to that institution unless the condition of the treasury taken into consideration with all necessary and indispensable public expenses, positively required by the organic law, and the financial ability of the people to bear taxation will authorize it. In addition to these necessary and unavoidable expenses article 8, section 1, paragraph 1 of the constitution requires that "there shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches only," and "free to all the children of the state."

It is an admitted fact that our present common school system is not thorough but notoriously inefficient, and the reason of its want of thoroughness is that the general assembly have and do now recognize the fact "that the financial condition of the taxpayers after being burdened with all other necessary taxes," does not justify the levying of the increased taxes which would be necessary to make it so.

Now, if the general assembly in justice to the people, levy and expend taxes sufficient to comply with a plain and unconditional command of the constitution, how can it exercise the power for a purpose which is "conditional only on having the means in the treasury to comply with it?" We are of the opinion that the general assembly have no such power, and that to assume it would be a palpable violation of the constitution, more especially as its exercise would lessen the ability of compliance with the positive requisition "to establish a thorough system of common schools."

2. In the very first article, first section and first paragraph of our organic law it is stated "that all government of right originates with the people, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole." And it is one of the first principles of democratic government that money raised by taxation from the people should only be used for their common and equal benefit, and not for the benefit of a part of them, or for any particular class.

We submit that the appropriation violates this great principle by being devoted only to the benefit of the children of the state who reside in a particular locality or who are financially able to reside there temporarily for the purpose of receiving its benefits; of the 507,000 children in the state of school age, the records of the university show that of this number only about 200 belong to these two classes, and the large majority of about 506,800 children of the state are as effectually debarred by their circumstances from any participation in the benefits of this appropriation as if they were especially excluded by law. Futhermore, the present annual income of the University is about $40,000 which is an average to each one who can attend it of about $200. Contrast this with the average devoted to the 506,800, viz: 90 cents per annum, and the injustice of increasing the amount going to the benefit of those who have already the larger sum is apparent. And when it is further considered that this increase comes from a fund that is raised partly by taxing those who have the smaller sum, and to that extent lessens their ability to obtain even an elementary education, and if devoted to the benefit of those receiving a superior education, the result is still more startling. We are firmly of the opinion that such appropriation is not only against the plain provisions of the organic law, but equally violative of the first principles of justice, equity and good government, and recommend that the same be not made. D. B. Harrell, John E. Gardner, Wright Brady, J. R. McMichael, J. E. Blalock, J. B. Wheeler, G. W. Johnson, T. F. Brewster, J. T. Black, W. E. Adams, T. J. Ray, N. S. Walker, D. R. A. Johnson.

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FOR SALE—AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA., DRUG store, with fixtures, good stock, good business. Splendid chance for right man. For particulars address Lobelia, this office. 1w.

INSTRUCTION.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT FOUR OR five room cottage. Must be within six blocks om Kimball house, and desirably located. Address C. A. E. Constitution office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BARTOW HOUSE, 20 BARTOW STREET—ONE large front room, also single rooms; table well upplied. Terms, four dollars per week.

LOCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and xcellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

WANTED, BOARDERS—GOOD BOARD AND nicely furnished, pleasant rooms at reasona- le rates. 100 Walton street.

BOARD—MRS. H. A. McLELLAN, LATE OF Marietta. Very pleasant rooms, with board, o. 10 West Ellis st., near Peachtree. su we fri-1m

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for gentleman and wife. Terms must be easonable. W. R. C., Constitution office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES IN THE CAPITOL City Land and Improvement Company. L. R. Wright, 66 E. Peters. sun wed

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE three hundred and forty shares of Georgia Im- rovement Co. stock. Address L. J. Hill, President.

BANK SAFES FOR SALE—ONE HALL'S LAT- est improved bankers' chest; with Hall's time ck. This bankers' chest now in use by the South- n bank, at Savannah. Also, one Mosler bankers' hest. These bankers' chests are to be replaced by rving's, and are for sale cheap. R. J. Wiles, agent, Herring & Co., 133 West Baker st., Atlanta. Tel- phone 385. tf

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFAC- tion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes, hich waive homestead rights and all the exemp- ns. We now send, postpaid, the above described te, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. e have also the above form with seven lines blank r taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad ote with mortgage clause." We send these, post- id, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. ddress The Constitution. d&wky tf

LANDLORD LIENS—THE BEST FORM—SENT postpaid to any address for 50c for a tablet of or 85c for 100. Address The Constitution. d&wky tf

WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY AD- dress the simplest and best forms of plain arranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank mort- ges and blank bonds for title at the following ices: 1 blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen anks 30 cents; 100 blanks $1.50. Address The Con- titution, Atlanta, Ga. tf

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A PATTERN MAKER AT HAI- man's plow factory. we fri su

WANTED—ONE NO. 1 TINNER, IN-DOOR AND out-door workman, well acquainted with oofing. Wages $2.50 per day. Apply to C. H. Cheat- am, No. 17 Perry street, Montgomery, Ala.

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE TO DAVIS 1886 Quilting Frame Attachment. With a small in- estment $300 per month can easily be made. For ll information address W. E. Cater, 82 Spring St.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO IRON wagons and do repair work. Steady job. Ad- ess Klein & Martin, Athens, Ga. sun wed sat

TEACHER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED teacher for the Principal of the "Jackson In- itute." Address L. D. Watson, Secretary. Jack- , Ga. wky

WANTED—A GOOD CONTRACTOR TO COME to Lithonia to build several houses. Apply to orge W. Collins, superintendent Southern Granite tf

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON SMALL place in West End. Must be a good milker gardener. John S. Broomhead, 61 S. Broad st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A re chance to create a permanent business at home. se safes meet a demand never before supplied other safe companies, as we are not governed by safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to earn $70 per month at their own homes. A light, easy and profitable business. Costly of samples, a package of goods and full in- ctions sent for 10c. Address H. C. Rowell & Co., tland, Vt. 6t

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

TWO GIRLS WHO ARE EXPERIENCED FEED- ers of either platen or cylinder job presses can d steady and permanent employment at the Con- titution job office. Apply to W. R. Harris, fore- man. tf

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be sily made. No photo, painting, no canvassing. r full particulars, please address, at once. Cres- nt Art Co., 19 Central st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170. 3m

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A position as teacher, or to write in an office. od references given. Address "H," 398 Peach- street, Atlanta, Ga. sun wed

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS teacher in a private family. Teaches English, athematics and the rudiments of Latin and ench. References exchanged. Address Miss L. Broaddus, Mirror, Essex Co., Va. sun wed sun

WANTED—MELISCLANEOUS.

THE MARIETTA PAPER MANUFACTURY company desire to purchase all your old rags. rite to them at once for prices. Address S. A. nderson, Marietta, Ga. 11 10t

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 35 ears, unmarried, of good character and habits and ee from disease. Desirable men for the colored avalry regiments wanted. Good pay, clothing, ra- ons and medical attendance. For further infor- ation apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 33 orth Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. wed sun 3m

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FOR RENT—AN 8 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, water, gas, centrally located. Call at No. 196 outh Pryor street, or A. S. Tally, No. 12 Mitchell reet. wed fri sun.

FOR RENT—NO. 23 BROTHERTON STREET, 9 rooms. $20 per month. Aaron Haas, 36 Ala- ama street. tf

FOR RENT—A NICE SEVEN ROOM RESIDENCE with bath room, water and gas on West Baker one block from Peachtree. Apply to A. L. aldo, 15½ S. Broad street.

Rooms.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF CENTRALLY LO- cated, choice and well ventilated rooms over r store for rent cheap. Arnold, Carlton & Co., 20 st Alabama street. tf

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGONS, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED FROM KENTUCKY A CAR load of fine combined saddle and harness among them three pair of fine match horses. x & Hill stables. We have also a car load of ung Texas horses and mares which will be sold m $25 to $50 a head. Cox & Hill stables.

A FINE MARE FOR SALE—BOYD & BAXTER, Furniture Manufacturers, have for sale the est Norman mare in the state. Is young, sound, d gentle as a lamb. Just the thing for a family to ve. Work in a dray or for a farm. Good reason r selling. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO GO INTO A GOOD BUSI- ness, with small capital. Splendid stand and od trade established. Apply 80 Peachtree street.

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THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

The Only Old Stage Driver Left in Georgia.

MACON, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Uncle Ira Jennings, who carries the mail from Macon to Knoxville, celebrated his seventy-second birthday July 16. He is on the road five days every week, and has not lost a single day since he took the contract three years ago.

His home is on the highway. He was bred to it and has never lost his love for it. The distance to Knoxville is forty miles, and he goes and comes like clock work. He has a side route to Burketts, of eleven miles that occupies one day of the seven.

In talking with a CONSTITUTION reporter today, he remarked: "Young man, I knew Macon when the Brown house block was a white oak swamp.

"I was born near Ithica, New York, on the Oswego river, and was an orphan and very poor. I started out only as a stage driver. I drove the stage there until the railroads drove me out. I got this severe scar in the beech woods, on the line of Pennsylvania and New York, going to a wedding," and bending his head he showed among his gray locks, the cicatrie of a terrible wound.

"That came near killing me, but I cussed 'em all out, preachers and all, and got well. Finally I came to Richmond, Virginia, and stayed there eight years. Again the railroads ran me out, and I was going back to New York, but Saltmarsh, owner of the Macon and Knoxville stage line, insisted on my coming to Macon.

"I reached here late in the evening of the 16th of June, 1834, and put up at the old Central hotel, on Mulberry street, near a large pond. The pond has since become a fine driveway.

"Well, I drove here eight years, and I'll just tell you, if Echeeconee creek and Flint river hain't give me hell, you can put me down for a prevaricator.

"I am the man who drove the stage and four horses on to the flat at Flint river ferry, on that cold night in January, '37. There were no banks to the river. It was a world of waters. The flat got loose and floated three miles down the river, and one of my horses and the coach, with the way mail, containing several thousand dollars in cash, were swept away."

"Myself and five others got out from an island by wading, and struck Francisville, where I drank a pint of cognac brandy and never felt it.

"Next summer, some negroes were plowing in a gully in Flint river swamp, some miles below, and the point of a scooter struck the top of my coach. It was dug up and old Paddy Carr recovered the mail, and not a single dollar of that seven thousand was lost. It was all returned to Washington and exchanged.

"Yes sir," said the old man as he straightened up, "I love the road. I have never known anything in my life but hard work. I don't sleep more than five hours a day, and even on my rest days I frequently come to Macon just to be coming."

Uncle Ira has been a bull of the woods among his Warrior district friends, and is still a recognized leader. He has raised seven children, and knows everything worth knowing about the history of Macon.

MACON'S CITY COUNCIL.

A Protest Against the Passage of the Police Commission Bill.

MACON, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—At the council meeting tonight the petitions of the A. O. U. W. and the Knights of Labor were referred to the committee on public property.

Alderman Powell introduced a bill placing the management of cemeteries in the hands of a board of trustees. It was moved that the matter be referred to a special committee with the mayor, and the motion was carried. The committee was appointed as follows, Aldermen O'Connell, Ingalls and Smith.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Davis to examine the new codification of city ordinances by the city attorney, and further, that he be paid $250 for his labor.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Ingalls to go to Atlanta and prevent the passage of the police commission bill by the senate. The committee consists of Smith, O'Hara, O'Connell, Davis and Ware.

The following message was sent tonight:

> To R. J. Powell, Senator, Atlanta, Ga.: By unanimous vote of the city council a committee has been appointed to appear before the senate committee to oppose the police commission bill. Please defer action until the committee can be heard. If nothing prevents will desire hearing Thursday morning.
>
> S. B. PRICE, Mayor.

Alderman Horne introduced a resolution to issue bonds to the amount of $60,000 with interest at 6 per cent, and the bonds to be paid in thirty years at $2,000 per year, to be decided by an election to be held on October 1st, in the city of Macon, the vote to be determined by a two-thirds vote of the voters of the city of Macon. It was referred to the ordinance committee.

A resolution to have the contract between the city and the Macon Gaslight and Water company be put in effect immediately.

A resolution was also passed requiring the colors to be adopted by the Western Union telegraph dark red, the telephone black, the Southern telegraph dark brown, the fire alarm bright red, the electric light dark green, all to be painted in distinctive colors at the base and white at the top.

Colonel West's Birmingham railroad matter was referred to a special committee, which will probably meet tomorrow. Aldermen Powell, Ingalls and Horne were appointed the committee.

BURGLARS IN CAMPBELL.

A Regularly Organized Band of Thieves Believed to Exist.

PALMETTO, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Within the last several months several burglaries have been committed here, and the circumstances are such as to cause the people to think that there is a regularly organized band of thieves around here. On last Tuesday night the storehouse of J. P. Calhoun was broken into, and a number of articles stolen. Mayor Johnston and Marshal Moss went to work on the case, and on last Friday night arrested a negro named Wright Allen. They carried him before Justice Lyndon for a preliminary trial, and in default of bond he was committed to jail. While the evidence is only circumstantial, it is sufficient to secure a conviction almost certainly. The officers think that in a few days they will have secured enough evidence to authorize the arrest of some others who were interested in the crimes. Wright Allen's father is already serving a six year's sentence for burglary committed in Fayetteville.

Hall Court in Session.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The fall term of Hall superior court convened on yesterday morning, his honor, C. J. Wellborn, presiding, and Solicitor General Howard Thompson on hand, ready for the discharge of his duties. The juries, grand and special were made up and John A. Smith was elected "captain" of the grand jury. The dockets are heavy and will consume the two weeks. No case of importance has been taken up as yet.

The Augusta Whisky Cases.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The barkeepers who violated the Sunday law appeared before the recorder this morning for trial. John Larkin was fined $100 and costs. John Rappold was dismissed, and the other cases were postponed until tomorrow.

Cutting Each Other.

MACON, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Dan Thompson, white, and John Harris, colored, engaged in a cutting affray at Perry yesterday. Both were pretty seriously gashed up, but not dangerously hurt.

His Arm is Broken.

HARTWELL, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—John Camp, one of the trestle hands on the Hartwell railroad, had his arm badly broken today by some falling timbers.

Colonel Young Gains the Suit.

TALLULAH, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The suit against Colonel Young for closing the bridge and requiring toll, was decided in Young's favor. Parties failed to prove said bridge unsafe.

Death of Miss Julia Linton.

ATHENS, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Miss Julia Linton, a daughter of Dr. John S. Linton, died today after a short sickness.

If you make it a rule to flavor all your cold drinks with ten or fifteen drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, you will keep from Malaria and Summer Diseases and have your digestive organs in good order. But be sure you get the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Seigert Sons.

THROUGH THE STATE.

Miss Kendrick's Assailant Held in Kentucky.

CATERPILLARS IN BURKE COUNTY.

An Old Pair of Boots—A Tragedy of Forty Years Ago Recalled—A Curious Freak of Lightning—Other News.

Colonel Nathan **Bass, of Rome,** is dangerously ill.

Rev. J. M. Brittain, **pastor of the Covington** Baptist church, **has withdrawn his resignation.**

Milton county lost only one bridge during the late freshet, and it was only twenty feet long.

Henry Seigs, of Ayersville, nine miles east of Clarksville, was killed on last Saturday evening by lightning, while in his own yard.

The sixth Georgia regiment of veterans will have a reunion on Thursday, the 25th of August, at Sardis church, twelve miles from Macon.

Mrs. Sarah Fowler, wife of Rev. Stephen Fowler, died at her home near Newton last Wednesday. She was about 80 years old, and leaves a husband and several children, all of whom are grown.

Mr. Robert Smith, who lives near Newtown, was bitten by a rattlesnake's pilot last Tuesday. He ate about half a plug of tobacco, drank a quart of whisky and is now doing very well.

Mr. J. L. Bass, of Rome, has returned from New York, where he purchased two cars and two engines for the dummy line, to be delivered in sixty or ninety days. He also contracted for nearly five miles of rails for the line.

Mr. John A. Green, living on Branch's Buckhead place in Burke county, is the first one to report the presence of cotton caterpillars. He says they are rapidly appearing in his cotton, and is apprehensive of great damage to his crop.

Derrell Martin, who lives in Forsyth county, has a pair of boots that was made for him fourteen years ago by Alfred Burgess, and there is not a break in them. He wore them eight years before they were half soled. Mr. Martin has not worn them every day; they are his "Sunday" boots.

Colonel George W. Thomas, an old and highly respected citizen of Sumter county, died at his residence, near Bottsford, on Saturday evening last, the 13th instant. Colonel Thomas had long outlived the allotted three score and ten, being eighty-five years old on the day of his death. He moved to Americus in 1850 from Camden county, and lived there a short time before removing to Bottsford, where he has since resided.

A negro is lying in jail at Somerset, Ky., awaiting a requisition to be brought to Georgia and be tried for the crime of ravishing Miss Kendrick in Chattooga county. Mr. Nelson Haggard, of Walker county, has been on the track of this negro for some time, and finally came up with him at the above named place, where he was arrested and put in jail. A day or two after the deed was done, he went home and told his wife that he had committed the crime and left. Since he has been arrested he has confessed being the one wanted.

Captain Boyd, of Calhoun county, tells of a freak of lightning which occurred on his Holt place last Thursday night about 8 o'clock. The bolt struck a framed cabin occupied by a negro man and wife and their theee children. The husband and wife, at the time, were eating their supper, but the children had gone to sleep on a bed in the rear end of the room. The lightning tore out the entire back end of the house, and shocked the inmates to unconsciousness. The man came to in about three hours, and got up and went to a neighbor to tell them that he thought his house had been struck. The balance of the family recovered in a short time afterward, none having been any worse hurt than the man.

Columbus Sun: Colonel John H. Bass received a letter from Mr. T. H. Banks, his overseer at Jamestown, yesterday, giving particulars of the killing mentioned in the Enquirer-Sun Sunday morning. Mr. Banks writes that Clay Smith and Sidney Carter quarreled Thursday morning, Carter being the aggressor. Carter struck Smith first with his fist, and was trying to open his knife when Smith closed in on him and got in his work with his knife. Carter lived until the next day. Smith went to Seale, Ala., where he spent the night. He says that he dreamed that Carter would not die, and it would be best for him to return and give himself up, which he did. Smith had a committment trial before Justice Sapp Saturday and was sent to jail at Cusseta to await his trial.

Peter Culp, in the Athens Banner, thus recalls a bloody murder of forty years ago: "A terrible tragedy took place in Walton county, five or six miles from Jug Tavern. A man named Harris had married a Miss Whaley, of good family, and Harris was well off, but a drunkard. He drank constantly and treated his wife so badly she left him and went to his mother's. After some time he went to try to get her to return home, and he was drunk then and she refused to go, and he shot her dead; her mother came to the rescue and he killed her; about this time his brother-in-law appeared, and Harris swore he would kill him. Whaley either had his gun, or got it somehow, and while Harris was trying to shoot him, Whaley got around the corner of the smoke house, took a rest against the corner, and shot Harris dead in his tracks. There lay husband and wife and wife's mother, all dead. That was awful, but insignificant to Woolfolk's. Whaley was tried, but came clear because he was right and was a good man."

Eight miles from Pendarvis, on the East Tennessee, and about four miles apart, are two turpentine stills operated by Burbage & Lennon and J. D. James. Between the hands of each establishment very good will does not exist, though they exchange visits and courtesies to some extent, but an injury to one member of either band is sure to be taken up by the entire number. Being in Wayne county liquor is not among the luxuries of pay day for these hands, (except by the jug full) but the innate desire for a "big time" of some kind must be gratified, so at each pay day some enterprising member of the community sends to Brunswick for a supply of cakes, candies, soda water and other extras, and gives a "festival," which all attend as a religious duty. Two weeks ago last Saturday night, one of these festivals occurred in the Lennon settlement, and during the evening quite an inoffensive old negro stood at the back door of the cabin, sipping a cup of coffee, when suddenly there was a gun shot outside the house, and the old man received a load of buckshot in his breast, from which death soon ensued. The negroes rushed out, but the assassin had fled. As soon as daylight arrived they found tracks leading from the spot where the murderer stood, and after following them a short distance, in the direction of James's still, they found a lead pencil, which was recognized by one of the men as belonging to one of James's men. Arming themselves, they at once sallied out on an expedition to avenge the old man's death. Arriving at the supposed murderer's house, they found him and several others before the door, and promptly opened fire, which caused a stampede. The object of their search ran down to the house of the white bosses, and thither the mob dashed. The fugitive dashed into the house and gave the alarm, whereupon the inmates came to the door and took a few shots at the attacking party, which so dampened their ardor that they forthwith "right about faced" and commenced a pell-mell rush through the swamps for home. One darky in telling of it, says he "thought he could run, but I yent nowhar to dem udder niggers." When they got home Mr. Lennon rode over to James' to ascertain what damage had been done, but found all right. The sheriff of Wayne county has since visited the scene, but as no evidence other than the finding of the pencil could be produced against the supposed murderer, no arrest has been made. It is believed that the killing of the old man was by mistake, the murderer believing him to be another negro, against whom he had a grudge, and whom he had threatened to kill.

A National Bank-Teller in Luck.

Mr. F. V. Wasserman, receiving Teller of the United States National Bank of Omaha city, who held one-tenth of ticket No. 52,749, which drew the first capital prize of $300,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery's drawing on the 14th ult., continues at his old post counting the gold and silver. "Yes," said he, "I received the money through the express office, and it made a package about two feet long, but $30,000 was too big a sum to be kept in the dark.—Omaha, (Neb.) Bee, July 3.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

The Proceedings of the Grand Encampment in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The grand encampment of the independent order of Odd-Fellows of the state of Georgia met this morning at 9 o'clock at the Odd-Fellows hall, Barnard and State streets. The session was well attended, eleven encampments being represented by delegates. Grand Patriarch George Wilson, of Savannah, presided. After the encampment was opened and some routine business was transacted the election of officers for the ensuing year was taken up. There was no opposition and the following were unanimously chosen:

Charles D. Russell grand patriarch.
Robert T. Daniel, grand high priest.
William M. Pittman, grand senior warden.
John G. Deitz, grand scribe.
W. G. Gramling, grand treasurer.
John Asher, grand junior warden.
C. A. Robbe, grand representative.

Messrs. Russell and Pittman were each promoted one chair higher. Messrs. Deitz and Gramling retain their old positions. Mr. Asher, who was grand marshal last year, was raised a chair to the junior warden. The following three were appointed by the grand patriarch:

J. P. Kinyon, grand marshal.
A. N. Manucy, grand inside sentinel.
G. R. Gregg, grand outside sentinel.

After the officers were elected the new constitution for the subordinate encampment was taken up.

Tonight Oglethorpe lodge No. 1 gave the third degree. Tomorrow morning the Savannah lodge will assemble at the hall at 9 o'clock and march to the Marshall house to escort the grand lodge to the hall. The line of march from the hotel will be west along Broughton to Bull, thence to south Broad to Barnard and to the hall. All past grands of the state are members of the grand lodge. Its officers are:

C. B. LaHatte, G. M., Gainesville.
David Porter, D. G. M., Savannah.
D. B. Woodruff, G. W., Macon.
John G. Deitz, G. S., Macon.
John S. Tyson, G. T., Savannah.
J. B. Goodwin, G. R., Atlanta.
James M. Osborn, grand chaplain, Columbus.
J. H. H. Osborne, grand marshal, Savannah.
George Rakestraw, grand conductor, Gainesville.
A. C. Ward, G. G., Dahlonega.
C. H. Hyde, G. H., Newnan.

The officers will be elected tomorrow, and the reports of the grand master and grand scribe will be read. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the grand lodge and local lodges, and the families and friends of the order, will go to Tybee for a dinner and a plunge in the surf. The tide will be coming in and will be just right for a bath upon the arrival of the train at the Ocean house, where dinner will be served.

COLUMBUS IN PARAGRAPHS.

An Injured Husband Turns Out to Have Been Badly Wived.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, in an interview today, said that he believes the Columbus Southern railroad will be built within twelve months, at least in time to bring the cotton crop of 1888 to this market. Work on the Georgia Midland will be completed within the next ten days, when Mr. Jordan will devote his time and attention to the Columbus Southern.

The Swift Manufacturing company has received two new boilers and a number of new looms, nearly sufficient to double its capacity.

Mr. Amery Dexter has resigned the position of secretary and treasurer of the Muscogee oil mill, and Mr. W. A. Peel, Jr., of Montgomery, has been elected to succeed him.

It seems that Marcus Newman, the man who claims to have been duped into a marriage here a few weeks ago, and says he was compelled to leave his wife at Greenville, Ala., is not the injured innocent he professes to be. It now transpires that he had a living wife at the time he married the last woman. It was reported to-night that Newman has skipped the city.

Sam Johnson had his hand so badly mashed in a crank to-day that it was necessary to have two fingers amputated.

The Georgia Midland railroad will have a handsome passenger depot erected on Rose Hill.

Dr. John Gardner, of this city, was bitten by his yard dog last night. The family became alarmed and had the dog killed for fear that it had hydrophobia.

FIGHTING DR. KENAN.

The White People of Baldwin County Taking Action.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—No question that was ever brought before the bar of public reason has attracted so much attention as the bill introduced by our independent representative, Dr. T. H. Kenan, to establish a board of county commissioners of roads and revenues. A petition signed by about three hundred of the best white citizens of the county, who represent eight hundred thousand dollars of the taxable property of the county, has been sent to the legislature asking that the bill be defeated. The white vote of the county is almost unanimously opposed to the bill, as they are well satisfied with the present order of things. Both of the local papers, who are supposed to reflect public opinion, are opposing the passage of the bill. The bill is regarded as detrimental to the best interests of the county. Your correspondent has talked with the best men in the county on this subject, and he finds the bill bitterly opposed by all. It is hoped that it will be defeated.

He Drew His Pistol.

TALLULAH, August 16.—[Special.]—Sunday night the usual quiet of Hickorywith was disturbed by the firing of three pistol shots in rapid succession. It seems as Mr. Lawshe, a guest on a pleasure trip to the falls, was making the ascent of the mountain, he passed near the house of Mr. Dan Hollifield and fired at the small "yaller cur" upon the doorstep. One ball struck the gate, another passed through the inch plank, the last hit the dog. As the dog had made no attack upon him, it is considered a great piece of impudence to fire into a man's doorstep at his dog. Mr. Lawshe claims that he was bitten by the dog a few days ago. The lady of the house denied it. One ball, supposed to be the one that struck the dog, was found upon the step and a place cut in the stone step where it glanced. The dog still holds the fort.

Drowned in a Mill Pond.

MT. AIRY, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Milton Meeks, a young man nineteen years of age, was drowned today in Warren's mill pond, about three miles from this place. He and a friend were in bathing, when he suddenly sank without any premonition. His friend tried to save him, but all his efforts were of no avail. He was compelled to go a mile for assistance. He was drowned at twelve o'clock, and parties of men have been dragging the pond ever since, but his body has not yet been found. Cramp is supposed to be the cause, as he was a fine swimmer.

Death of a Well Known Teacher.

CARNESVILLE, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Professor Calvin S. Weld died at his home in Banks county yesterday at noon. No cause is assigned for his death. It is reported here that he died from an overdose of opium as he sank into a swoon early in the day and never revived early enough to talk, only to say that he took a dose at midnight and at day break. He gradually went down until death relieved him. He has been teaching in northeast Georgia for a number of years, having come south from New York fifty years ago.

Drowned in the Patselaggee.

REYNOLDS, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—George Morris, a negro boy about twelve years old, was drowned in Patselaggee creek, near this place, while bathing yesterday with two or three others of the same age.

Farmers through this section are quite busy gathering fodder and picking cotton, and are having most favorable weather for saving both.

Serious Illness of Hon. W. H. Head.

FORSYTH, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Hon. W. H. Head, of this city, has been extremely ill for several days past. Although more comfortable on yesterday, he is in a very critical condition, which may terminate fatally at any moment.

A Postal Clerk Resigns.

TALLULAH, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Postal Clerk Ashford, on the Northeastern railroad, having resigned his situation, a gentleman at Clarksville has been appointed to take his place.

AUGUSTA'S RAILROAD.

The New Construction Company Being Organized.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—The building of the Augusta and Chattanooga railroad is now assured, in a business way. And it will be built, too, by an Augusta construction company. It has been stated all along, that the northern contractors were anxious and willing to cooperate with the southern construction company and so it proves. With this end and object in view, the Augusta construction company has been formed and application will be made to the superior court for a charter. Work will be begun as soon as the charter is obtained. The gentlemen already enlisted in the company are as follows: James P. Verdery, Eugene Verdery, W. B. Lowe, Alfred Baker, William M. Bord, Charles H. Blair, A. D. Chandler, George A. Boynton, W. R. Young, W. P. Cozart, J. W. Oslin, A. H. Baker, W. J. Pollard, H. T. Martin, John L. Maxwell, L. A. R. Reab, W. N. Mercier, Patrick Walsh, Jesse Thompson, John Jay Cohen, J. P. Bondurant, Thomas F. Fleming, J. W. English, J. A. Laflin, T. C. Bligh, William Mulherin, E. J. O'Connor, James L. Fleming, Josiah Miller, J. T. Newberry, R. E. Allen and George T. Barnes. Such names as the above are sufficient guarantee that its construction is assured.

New Railroad Connections.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—F. B. Papy returned to Jacksonville last night, after a conference here with Colonel H. S. Haines. He has been appointed, and has accepted the office of special agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway for Florida. His principal work for the present will be the pushing forward of the Monticello, Tallahassee and Thomasville railroad. The two branches from Tallahassee and Monticello will reach a junction at state line thence the road will run direct to Thomasville.

Wreck on the East Tennessee.

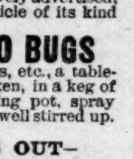
SUGAR VALLEY, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Freight train No. 27 on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, was wrecked by an axle breaking this evening about four o'clock. Seven cars were thrown from the track and badly torn up. No one was hurt. The top brakesman escaped by jumping from one car to another about as fast as they left the track. Conductor Moody, who is one of the best freight conductors on the road, had his train under good control or the wreck would have been more serious. Passenger trains will have to transfer at the wreck, three miles north of here. Work trains have been ordered out and the track will be clear in a few hours.

Deaths in Dawson.

DAWSON, Ga., August 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nancy B. Loyless, mother of Mr. W. A. Loyless, of Atlanta, died at her residence in this city last Thursday, in her seventy-eighth year, of paralysis, and was interred in the city cemetery on Friday, Rev. F. A. Branch performing the burial service.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ozier, Mrs. L. C. Hoyl, Mrs. M. M. Anthony and Mrs. W. N. Lott went to Cuthbert yesterday to attend the funeral and burial of their sister, Miss Anna Ozier, who died in that city last Saturday night of consumption.

This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special 'ROUGH'NESS.'



DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of BEETLES Roaches, Water-bugs. For two or three nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. ROACHES

Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles. "ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agr. size.

—CLEARS OUT—
BED BUGS,
FLIES.

Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c.

HAMS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

AND BREAKFAST BACON.

NONE GENUINE

UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE OUT.

Name this paper. aug10—d6m wed sat sun 3p

REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE TOBB PLACE, 12 MILES from Waynesboro, Ga., on the night of August 11th, one black rawbone mare mule, about sixteen hands high and about nine years old, with unusually crooked hind legs. When lying down has a peculiar way of rising on her front feet, and sometimes turning round before getting her hind feet up, as if weak in back. The thief who stole my mule is of a ginger cake color, about five feet ten inches high weighs about 150 pounds, beardless face, with scar on cheek about 2½ inches long. When seen last had on high crown white stiff hat. He went by the name of Sam Barnes. I will pay $25 reward for her and thief. WALTER McCARTNER.

Waynesboro, Ga., August 12, 1887. aug14-1m

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS FOR THE BUILDING OF THE EXTENSION of the Eufaula and Clayton Railroad from Clayton to Ozark, 40 miles, more or less, will be received by the undersigned at his office in Savannah, Ga., not later than August 31st, 1887. Specifications, plans and profiles on file at Savannah, Ga. Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

M. S. BELKNAP,
General Manager C. R. R. and B. Co.

aug17—d2w wed fri sun

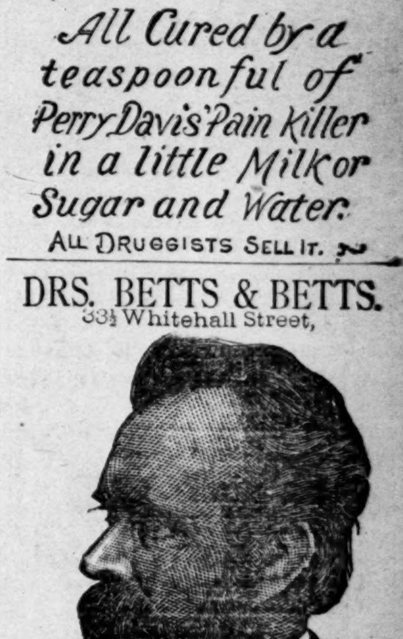
MEDICAL.

Cholera Morbus
Cramps
Colic
Diarrhoea
Summer
Complaints
Dysentery

All Cured by a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little Milk or Sugar and Water.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS.
33½ Whitehall Street,



NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blur Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion of Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confidence, Dull, Listless, Unfit for Study or Business, and finds life a burden, SAFELY, PERMANENTLY AND PRIVATELY CURED.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis—a disease most horrible in its results—completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., PERMANENTLY CURED WHEN OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. No risk incurred. Correspondence promptly answered and medicine sent free from observation to all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Correspondence receives prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by four cents in stamps. Send stamp for 64 page pamphlet and list of questions. Address plainly.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
33½ Whitehall St.,
d&wk nr 3 ATLANTA, GA

WEAK MEN!

Whose VITALITY is failing, Brain DRAINED and EXHAUSTED or Power PREMATURELY WASTED may find a perfect and reliable cure in the FRENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES originated by Prof. JEAN CIVIALE, of Paris, France. Adopted by all French Physicians and being rapidly and successfully introduced here. All weakening losses and drains promptly checked. TREATISE giving newspaper and medical endorsements, &c., FREE. Consultation (office or by mail) with six eminent doctors FREE. CIVIALE AGENCY, No. 174 Fulton Street, New York

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for sealed particulars and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM HABIT CURED
IN FIFTEEN DAYS.
NO CURE. NO PAY.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., Smyrna, Cobb County, Ga. feb6 1y

BIG G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.

Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

JACOBS' PHARMACY AGENT, ATLANTA, G
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PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall & 7 Mitchell Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

DEALER IN GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO and Snuff, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Boots Shoes, Leather, Guns Pistols, and Cartridges; also, such Domestic Wines as Blackberry, Elderberry, Port, Sherry, dry and sweet Catawbas, Scuppernong, Angelica, Claret and other wines. Some very rare and old wines for medical purposes.

Also on hand and to arrive in a few days 1,000 POUNDS OF TURNIPSEED, the growth of 1887—such as White and Yellow Ruta Bagas, Seven Top, Purple Top, Flat Dutch, White and Yellow Globes, Yellow Aberdeen, Chow Navit, Long French, German Sweet, Cow Horn, Hanover, Norfolk and other varieties, to all of which he invites his old and new friends to come and examine and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. PETER LYNCH.

THE CONSTITUTION:
Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 17, 1887.

A Popular Subscription for the Exposition

We appeal this morning to the people of Atlanta for a popular subscription to the exposition. This appeal is made to the people of Atlanta. No man will be allowed to subscribe more than ten dollars. Any amount from twenty-five cents up will be received and acknowledged in these columns.

It is not necessary to multiply words as to the necessity of this appeal and the promptness with which our people should meet it. The exposition has outgrown its first conception. The buildings are more than quadrupled from their first design, and still there is demand for space. The exhibits will be overwhelming. There is not five hundred feet of space left in the main building, and entries are coming in at the rate of a score a day. Two hundred extra cattle stalls were ordered yesterday, and one thousand additional coops for poultry. Two hundred racing stables will be given out today.

It is impossible for Atlanta to recede one step from the advance into which the exposition has been forced. The directors cannot lose a single day and be ready in time, and they must have additional money in order to properly equip the grounds for what is now sure to be the grandest show ever organized in a southern state. This is the opportunity for Atlanta and for Georgia, and for the Piedmont region. Atlanta is pledged to make this show worthy, and to give proper facility for displaying the exhibits that are being prepared in every southern state.

The response to this appeal must be general and must be prompt. Printed subscription lists are ready at the exposition rooms. One thousand of these lists ought to be in hand today, each man pledging himself to canvass among his friends and associates. Let the subscriptions roll in. Let every man who has the interest of the exposition at heart come and get one of these lists and present it those whom he thinks will subscribe. Let the subscriptions pour in, and let the directors who have subscribed liberally, who have given their entire time to the work, and who have pledged their personal credit, see that the people of Atlanta of all classes and conditions will sustain them in their work and enable them to make the exposition what it should be, and to have it ready without one weak or unfinished point on the tenth of October. To do this it is absolutely necessary to put on five hundred new men at once.

THE attention of Brother Watterson is called to this state of things: The total vote in the state of Kentucky is 8,000 more than the heaviest vote ever polled in that state in past years, and yet the democratic vote was nearly 8,000 less than Cleveland's vote in 1884. What does all this mean?

MAYOR AMOS SMITH, of Cincinnati, has gone off and married. Now is the time for John R. McLean to fling out his tow-line to the democratic party.

Natural Gas at Chattanooga.

The people of Chattanooga are wild over the discovery of natural gas, a few miles from that city.

For days and weeks the work of boring a well has progressed, and all sorts of rumors have been circulated as to the result. A few days ago the Chattanooga Commercial created a sensation by positively declaring that the well was yielding a good flow of gas. This was promptly denied by the Times, but it was strongly intimated that the gas was there all the same, and would in due time be turned loose.

Last Monday was the day fixed for the final test. The excitement in the city was intense. Large parties of excursionists went to the well. Bets were freely offered, one man offering to wager $1,000 that a flow of gas had been struck. The work of unplugging the well progressed slowly, but finally, when all obstacles were removed, the gas gushed forth. A match was applied and a lurid flame darted up fifteen feet. The flame had to be extinguished to save the machinery, but the match was applied six times, and each time the flame leaped up from eight to fifteen feet, burning brightly for several minutes.

It is now settled that the gas is there. The only question is concerning the quantity. The owners of the well are confident, but to satisfy all doubts they are boring still deeper. So great is the excitement that six wells have already been located, and work will commence at once.

The discovery of natural gas will be the making of Chattanooga. In Ohio and Pennsylvania it is coming into general use. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

> "Of the value of this gas in manufactures, particularly in many manufactures of iron, we have already spoken. It has almost revolutionized business in Pittsburg and has been a great boon to that town. The search for this gas has been almost uniformly successful. Wherever it has been needed and been well bored for, it has been brought to the surface. There has been no difficulty in getting the gas throughout the vast mineral region of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and as the mineral districts of Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia is but a continuation of that of Pennsylvania, there is no reason to doubt that gas will be found as abundant around Chattanooga and Birmingham as around Pittsburg. Even if the present find does not prove to be all that is wanted, there is no reason to not think gas will yet be found ample for all purposes. It is quite certain from the character of the land, that natural gas is imprisoned in the earth south of the Ohio as well as north of that stream, and that it will be utilized sooner or later in the southern factories."

As the matter stands now, Chattanooga leads Birmingham, but it is altogether within the range of probabilities that the enterprising developers of the latter city will go to work and prod the bowels of the earth until they meet with similar good fortune.

Atlanta has an interest in this discovery also. The flow of natural gas in any considerable quantity in Chattanooga will cause mains to be laid between the two cities. In Ohio and Pennsylvania it has been found profitable to transport the gas for hundreds of miles, and it will be done here. It is a big thing. No more gas works, no more costly artificial appliances—nothing to do but to tap old Mother Earth and secure all the gas that we need for light, heat and fuel.

THE proper thing for the "whisky trust" to do is to run a presidential candidate of its own. We commend to its attention the name of Mr. J. G. Blaine.

DID—did Mr. John Sherman ever try sarsaparilla?

An Editor's Hobby.

One of the most entertaining writers on the editorial staff of the St. Louis Republican has a hobby which he rides in season and out of season.

It is no trouble for this accomplished journalist to furnish a column of editorial matter on short notice. His method is the simplest and most satisfactory imaginable. He has only one theme, but it is perennial. He is a man of one idea, but it is a big one with many sides to it.

The Republican editor is a hero worshipper. He has the Napoleonic craze, and he has made the great emperor the study of his life. When he gets down to write an editorial it suddenly occurs to him that the next day will be the anniversary of the birth of Napoleon. This is enough, and the result is an appreciative sketch of the man of destiny. But it is not one day in the year that this sort of thing occurs; it is an every day affair. One day is the anniversary of Waterloo, and another of Austeritz. The emperor's coronation, his banishment, his return from Elba, his surrender, his departure for St. Helena, his death, and numerous other events in his career are all suggestive.

When everything else fails, a new life or portrait of Napoleon, or the death of one of his old soldiers, enables our contemporary to keep up his flood of Bonapartist literature.

The best of it is that these essays are never tiresome. They have been running now for several years, and bid fair to continue during the present generation, and yet they are full of fascinating interest and eloquently suggestive.

After all, it does not hurt a newspaper writer to have a hobby, when it is a good one. Napoleon was a world in himself. Of course the world will always be interested in such a man. The Republican may continue its historical serial in its editorial columns without any fears concerning its reception by the reading public.

COLORED firemen have been refused participation in the National Council of Firemen at New York. As we remarked the other day, it will be time enough for Foraker and the other brethren to turn their attention to the south when they have reformed the north.

RIDDLEBERGER has gone back to jail of his own accord. Evidently he knows where those who have supported Mahone ought to go.

The Hip-Pocket.

We print elsewhere a communication from Dr. H. H. Tucker on the subject of pistols. Dr. Tucker presents his views with his usual vigor of expression, and they are worth attention. It is a question whether a severer law would deter individuals from carrying concealed weapons, or whether it would operate to make the hip-pocket, with its deadly pistol, an object of sympathy; but there can be no doubt that Dr. Tucker is right when he says that what we need to suppress the evil of pistol carrying is a more wholesome state of public opinion, and a more active boldness on the part of our courts.

There can be no doubt that if the public sentiment of the state remained in a state of active opposition to pistol carrying, we should have fewer violations of the law, and fewer killings.

We believe that the public sentiment of the state is opposed to the practice, but those who are chosen for the purpose of representing that sentiment are derelict. They do not do their whole duty by the people. The grand juries hum and haw over the evidence of pistol carrying, the judges are lenient in their charges, and the petit juries culpably careless in their verdicts.

There is no doubt about public sentiment; the great trouble is that the instruments selected to represent that public sentiment very frequently, as in this matter of carrying pistols, misrepresent it. Judge J. S. Boynton, of the superior court, recently delivered a charge to the grand jury of Rockdale county, which is worthy of emulation by other judges throughout the state. Our dispatches yesterday contained a too brief synopsis of his remarks. Judge Boynton said that "the only way to stop the cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons was by presentments by the grand juries, and correct and honest verdicts by the traverse juries."

This is a practical solution of the whole matter. Let those who are selected to represent the people do their duty in enforcing the laws that public sentiment has caused to be placed in the statute books. When this is done we shall hear of fewer murders as the result of the loaded hip-pocket.

THE Philadelphia Times has a new quadruple perfecting press, the first of the kind ever used in this country. If we understand the description of the machine, it will enable the Times to get there.

SOME of our esteemed contemporaries are still insisting that ex-Rev. McGlynn was excommunicated on account of his political opinions. Bosh! McGlynn was expelled from the Catholic church because he refused to obey a summons to go to Rome, where he would have had an opportunity to explain his peculiar doctrines.

A Little Difference.

The New York World, which is a Watterson-tariff reformer, is opposed to the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, who is also claimed as a Watterson-tariff reformer. This is a very singular position, to say the least, but the truth of the business is that Mr. Cleveland is not as much of a Wattersonian as he has been painted, and this fact is shown by his confidence in Mr. Randall.

The president is a man in whom the element of common sense predominates. He is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term, but he solves all questions, as Lincoln did, in the direction of doing what is best for all. Mr. Cleveland is what the editor of the World is not, an American and a democrat, and this fact sufficiently accounts for the differences between them—just as it accounts for the popularity of the chief magistrate with the voters of all parties.

Whatever the editor of the World may believe, the American republic is not Hungary.

IT is hinted that Mr. Billy Chandler, who was for many years in partnership with Robeson and Roach in the management of the navy department, is growing very nervous over the way the democrats are maneging. It is further hinted that he is anxious to make a speech on the subject. Well, this is a free country and Robeson's old pard has the choice of hiring a hall or writing a card.

A Royal Favorite.

The prince of Wales can tolerate Americans when they are fair and plump, and when they show off to advantage in decollete dresses. But he draws the line at Americans in trousers.

For the average male American his royal highness has no use whatever. Recently, however, he has made an exception in the case of Mr. Marshall P. Wilder, of New York. Mr. Wilder is an odd little man, who is always trying to make somebody laugh. He is a society humorist. So completely did he captivate the prince with his fantastic grimaces and funny stories, that on his second visit to London Wales recognized him in a theater and said: "Hello, little chap, back again. I am glad to see you."

Some will feel inclined to criticize the prince's taste, but his fondness for Mr. Wilder is very creditable to him. All his life he has been meeting people who made it their business to be pompous and dignified. At last he has met a man who makes it his study to please those around him. Such a man is a treasure. Mr. Wilder may not be very deep or very accomplished, but people everywhere smile at his approach, and laugh when he talks. Naturally he is sought after. He is not afraid to make a prince laugh, and that is something. It will do Wales good to be with the little American humorist. Let him look solemn after he gets on the throne. In the meantime let him laugh while he may.

IT is getting well along towards 1888, and Mr. Randall is still a very lively member of the great democratic party. The star-eyed goddess of Louisville, Kentucky, has evidently bit off a bigger hunk than she can chew.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

AFTER THE WATERMELON comes the oyster.

THE DEADLY HIP-POCKET continues to get in its work.

WE STOP THE press to announce that Higgins is still there.

IN KENTUCKY THEY puritfy water by running it through a bonded warehouse.

PERHAPS, AFTER ALL, it may be left for John Sherman to discover the north pole.

ITALIAN OPERA SEEMS to have lost its grip in but the hurdy-gurdy is as popular as ever.

WALL STREET is very mournful when it reflects that Ives might have gone to Canada.

DR. MCGLYNN says poverty is a disease. Well, yes, it makes people scratch for a living.

IN NEW YORK a society is about to be formed for the purpose of persecuting the public with Wagner's music.

ADMIRAL LUCE is not allowed to drink beer in Canadian waters. Those Canadians are certainly playing with fire.

AT THE NORTH they have what they call parlor humorists. In high society, the parlor humorist and the pug dog eat from the same platter.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that Carter Harrison has "gone to the Holy land." This pious man evidently wants to say his prayers on the spot as it were.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANS are still engaged in finding breaches, breaks, cataclysms and crevasses in the democratic party. The organs are very amusing.

IT IS SAID that little Mr. Billy Chandler is very anxious to make a speech on naval affairs. Perhaps he will explain his own method of robbing the government.

EDITOR WATERSON should make up his mind to swallow the Virginia platform. It will be a bitter pill, but it is the duty of loyal democrats to take bitter pills from time to time.

SO RUNS THE WORLD AWAY.

Buffalo Express: "Mercury is still reported at or near par."

Rochester Post-Express: A woman of the period is the female typesetter.

New Orleans Picayune: A road that runs through a mudhole is not a highway.

Harper's Bazar: In a summer hotel there alway seems to be room at the top.

Washington Hatchet: "To eat peas with a knife may not be good form, but it's fun for the peas."

Richmond Dispatch: "Our naval guns should be sent ashore when it becomes necessary to fire them."

Atchison Globe: "You cannot flirt with the growler until 3 a. m., and then work to good advantage the next day."

St. Albans Messenger: "Help one another" works well enough everywhere except at the table of a well filled boarding house.

New Orleans Picayune: "It has been shown that people at watering places can be vulgar without wearing many diamonds."

Providence Journal: "It is now claimed that Chicago is a far more salubrious summer resort than the miasmic swamps of the Guinea coast."

Alta California: "The inventor of condensed milk has committed suicide. He made a great fortune, but could not condense it and was in poverty."

Washington Hatchet: "This is a sad and bitter world," remarked a gentleman. "We never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead."

Burlington Free Press: There is a town of 2,200 inhabitants in Michigan without a dentist. It has a blacksmith, however, who does plain work in that line.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: "It looks as if there is some danger of Father McGlynn and Henry George issuing a bull of excommunication against the pope."

Boston Globe: "James Burns, the 'prince of thieves,' has died in Hamburg. He was a Boston boy. Boston boys always get to the top of their profession."

Reidsville Times: "The Morning Star newspaper never fails, faults or flickers, but ever shines effulgent in the high empyrian of North Carolina journalism."

Bulington Free Press: A veteran printer of Kalamazoo was pleasantly surprised the othdr day by being waited upon by a delegation of his employes and presented with a clean office towel.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The greatest and most successful American historian will be that writer who gives to coming generations the clearest and fullest account of the game of baseball as played A. D. 1887.

Buffalo Express: Albany editor to the reporters—Gentlemen of the local staff, I see that five hundred dollar counterfeit bills are in circulation in this vicinity. You will please examine your salaries as you receive them.

Boston Herald: It is said that a judge in Dakota recently ordered three men out of the courthouse because they were coatless. This is the almost universal custom of the courts everywhere. When the court finds that a man cannot maintain his suit, he is told to go.

DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK.

The Late Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins—The Funeral in Tennessee.

The southern and northern journals, during the past few days, have published many beautiful and touching tributes to Mrs. Bessie Tompkins, the wife of Judge Henry B. Tompkins, of this city.

The death of this noble and rarely gifted woman has carried sadness and gloom into a large circle of loving relatives and friends. Of gentle blood and historic lineage, Mrs. Tompkins was always a favorite in the cultured circle where her grace and beauty made her a reigning belle. The crystal purity of her life, her sweet and tender nature, and the wealth of affection which she lavished upon those who were near and dear to her, made her beloved by all, and many felt, when they heard of her death, that all the sunshine of their lives had faded into rayless darkness. The Nashville American of the 13th contained the following:

> The funeral of Mrs. Bessie Tompkins, wife of Judge Henry B. Tompkins, of Atlanta, Ga., which took place yesterday at the home of her father, Mr. George Washington, in Robertson county, was a peculiarly sad one. But few women have drawn to them, family and friends, as did Mrs. Tompkins. Though quite young, she was beloved far and wide as a woman of sweetest life and gentlest manners. Mrs. Tompkins had been in feeble health for some months, but was believed only a day before her death at Long Branch, to be in condition to speedily recover.
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> She leaves three tender little girls, and these, though too young to suffer the anguish and experience the sorrow of the husband, the father and mother and brothers and sisters, yet they are the greatest sufferers. There was something peculiarly touching at the grave. It was in the garden of the old homestead, and indeed it is an old homestead and an old family graveyard. Among the most heroic and valuable citizens the state of Tennessee ever had was Joseph Washington, who left Southampton county, Va., in 1798, when he was 28 years old, and settled on a part of the farm now owned by Mr. George Washington, his son. He married Miss Cheatham, daughter of Colonel Archer Cheatham, and sister of General Richard Cheatham, who was the member of congress from that district about fifty years ago.
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> Mr. Joseph Washington, like all the valuable men of his time, commenced life in a small way, buying sixty acres of land at $5 per acre, which he afterward added to, and his son has still added to it until now it is the most extensive tobacco farm in Tennessee—more than 10,000 acres in one body.
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> Yesterday all that remains of the beautiful and lovely young wife was laid away by the side of him who cut away the cane in 1798—one the pioneer and soldier of the olden time, the other his descendant, as gentle and refined and cultured as the advantages of fortune, friends and home could make her—side by side they sleep, amid the beautiful flowers which tender hands had cared for, as if to sweeten the bitter, bitter cup.
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> Dr. Graham, of Nashville, read the beautiful Episcopal service. The pall-pearers were the old friends of the family and of Judge Tompkins—J. B Killebrew, W. C. Collier, W. J. Judd, Walter Fort, Mr. Featherstone, Dr. Dunn and A. S. Colyar. The deceased was the third daughter, and one of seven living children. She was the sister of Congressman-elect Mr. Joseph Washington. It is a singular fact that the only two members of congress ever elected from Robertson county are the present member and his great uncle, General Richard Cheatham, who served fifty years ago.
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> There was at this funeral what is often seen when death comes into the home of refined and truly good people. The family is among the most wealthy in the state, but the poor in the neighborhood, and the servants were among the most heart-stricken mourners.
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> There can be but one solace for such a deep affliction—the hope of meeting her again beyond the river.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Pistols.

There is a great a-do just at this time about the foolish, unlawful, cowardly and wicked practice of carrying concealed weapons. It is urged that in order to put a stop to it, the penalties prescribed by law should be made more severe. There is reason to believe that this would make matters worse, rather than better. Public opinion would not sustain the courts now if they were to inflict the penalties already prescribed by law. It is hard to convict one now for this offense, although the penalty inflicted is usually not more than fifty or a hundred dollars; if the penalty were imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of years, it would be next to impossible to convict one at all. Excessive penalties are equivalent to no penalties; one extreme begets another; an extreme of severity makes a law inoperative and virtually abolishes it; too much law is no law.

If our legislature should heed the bad advice now given, and raise the grade of this offense from that of a misdemeanor to that of a felony, and annex a punishment which the people would think harsh and unreasonable, the result would be that the law could not be enforced; and being practically null and void, we should be, so far as this point is concerned, in a state of anarchy. It is to be hoped that no such unwise thing will be done. What we need to suppress this evil is not more legislation but a proper enforcement of the law as it now stands. The only way to do this is to bring about a more wholesome state of public opinion, and to inspire our courts with more boldness. The penalty for this offense is that set forth in section 4310 of the code, namely, (1) a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars; or (2) imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months; or (3) work on the chain gang not to exceed twelve months; or (4) any two or all three of these penalties together at the discretion of the court. Does anybody pretend to suggest that these penalties, especially all of them together, are not severe enough for the offense of carrying a concealed weapon? So far from this, there is not a court in the state that would dare to inflict one-half of this on any one convicted of this offense. It is an old and familiar saying, and a very just one, that it is not the severity of law, but rather the certainty of its inforcement that deters from crime. Instead of asking for heavier penalties, which would amount to nothing more than brutum fulmen, let us ask that some of the milder penalties which the law now prescribes, be strictly enforced. One-tenth of what the law now allows would be twice too much. One hundred dollars is one-tenth of what the law now calls for; eighteen days in jail is one-tenth of the time fixed by law; thirty-six days in the chaingang is one-tenth of the time also fixed by law. All three of these together constitute just one-tenth of what the present law allows. Public opinion at this time would not sustain a court in inflicting one-half of this tenth on any one convicted of this offense. Why should we demand heavier penalties from our law makers, when we utterly refuse to inflict one-half of one-tenth of the penalties which are prescribed already? We have no right to ask that the present law be superseded by another until we have put the present one to its best. When we have done this, and find that it is insufficient, then we shall be in position to ask for something more, but not till then. The present outcry for a severer law when the present law is twenty times more severe than the people will endure, and a hundred times more severe than is ever enforced, is absurd. If it were certainly known that ten days in the chaingang would inevitably and invariably be the consequence, on conviction, of carrying concealed weapons, the offense would not often be committed. If ten days should be found to fail in deterrent power, the time might be increased to thirty or sixty days, and this would certainly suffice.

On general principles how severe ought the punishment of a crime to be? It ought to be just severe enough to reduce the commission of that crime to the minimum. And less than this is not enough; any more is too much.

H. H. TUCKER.

The First Dead Confederate.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Your correspondent "Sarge," still labors under the impression that old man Plunkett was correct in his statement that R. F. Smith, of the Griffin Light Guards was the first confederate soldier buried in Georgia, and calls on me for the date of the burial of James L. Williamson, of the "Banks County Guards," second Georgia regiment. The exact date I cannot state. Probably some of his people about Jefferson, who are readers of THE CONSTITUTION, can furnish the date of his death.

I only know, as I stated in a former communication that Williamson died in April or early in May, 1861. In 1869 I was in Brunswick and saw the grave and at that time a neat wooden headboard marked his last resting place, containing his name, and I think the date of his death. If that headboard is up yet, it will tell the tale. I know from the statement of "Sarge" that Williamson died first—long before cotton picking time—for the second Georgia left Brunswick the very day the first battle of Manassas was fought, towit: July 21, 1861, for Virginia. I am confident, as I stated in a former note to THE CONSTITUTION, that James L. Williamson not only fills the first grave made for a confederate in Georgia, but that he was the first confederate soldier who had been regularly mustered into the confederate service, to lay down his life in the cause of the then new-born confederate states.

If any of the 200,000 readers of THE CONSTITUTION know of any confederate soldier (who had been regularly mustered into the confederate service) that died or was killed before Williamson, I should be glad to see the facts published in THE CONSTITUTION.

M. V. E.

Pistols—Let Them be Abolished.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Thousands of your fellow citizens will rejoice in the fight you propose to make against the practice of carrying concealed weapons. You propose to make it a felony. But if a weapon is concealed the felony of so having it is also concealed; if it be drawn from concealment it will be either to commit a crime which wholly overshadows the offense of concealment, or to defend life which will justify the concealment. It can scarcely be declared unlawful for a man to defend himself with any weapon within his reach. The only way to stop the use of pistols is to stop their existence; the only way to prevent their concealment is to make them unconcealable. Let the shortest lawful firearm be three feet long. Let the penalty for owning a pistol be a thousand dollars fine and six months imprisonment. Pay a reward of fifty dollars to any one who will point out a pistol and prove its ownership. Would this be thought radical legislation? It is not more radical than the case demands, and is the only way of reaching the desired end. The state has as much right to prescribe the length as the location of the pistol. She can do the former, but forever fail to do the latter. Yes, let the pistols go. It causes the death of ten men where it saves the life of one. No man is killed intentionally with a pistol unless he has, or is supposed to have, one himself. The presence of the pistol is a perpetual menace to the lives of innocent persons. Whoever uses one regrets it forever afterward. Banish the pistol and you will benefit the state immeasurably. You have undertaken a very difficult thing, Messrs. Editors, but worthy deeds are not apt to be easy deeds. I am one who believes that pistols can be and will be banished from the great state of Georgia.

A GEORGIA-MISSISSIPPIAN.

SOME HIT AND MISS CHAT.

A prominent railroad man remarked yesterday that there was something about the charter of the Atlanta and West Point railroad that was not generally known by even the stockholders of that corporation. It seems that a short time ago, he had occasion to go through some old papers and make an examination of the various acts passed in relation to the West Point road, and much to his surprise discovered that there was a personal liability clause in the road's charter which subjected every stockholder to the personal liability for the debts of the road. This liability was measured, however, by the amount of stock held by the owner of stock. The man having one share was liable to the extent of $100 the par value of that share, and the large holder of one thousand shares was liable for $100,000. Some years ago, the Atlanta and West Point company issued certificates of indebtedness to the amount of the stock, giving to each holder the same amount of debentures as was equal to the amount of stock held by him. This transaction increased largely the individual wealth of the stockholders. The debentures are more valuable than the stock for two reasons; first, they guarantee a certain interest annually which must be paid before any dividend on stock can be declared; secondly, they constitute a superior lien on the road to the stock in the eyes of the law.

The road has always met its interest on this issue promptly, and its excellence is demonstrated by the fact that in addition it has since paid handsome dividends on its stock. The liability of the stockholder has been considerably increased by the issue of debentures, but inasmuch as the probability of that becoming a serious matter is so distantly remote, holders of stock are not troubled greatly by the discovery.

Mr. Russell, of Clarke, has a bill before the house that will affect the construction of railroads in a great degree hereafter. The bill prohibits any railroad corporation from issuing any form of indebtedness upon the road in excess of the cost of construction and equipment of the same per mile. The bill is believed by all whose attention has been called to it to be a measure of great excellence and worth. It will protect small holders from the speculative tendencies of syndicates who buy up controlling interests in good paying roads, water the stock for the purpose of making large sums of money and then unmercifully unload. A large majority of the railroads in the country have debts per mile far greater than the true value of the road per mile. The Russell bill will preserve the stability and value of railroad property in the state, and every indication points to the end that it will receive favorable consideration at the hands of the general assembly.

"The next ten years," remarked a well known business man a day or two ago, as a party of gentlemen were discussing pending legislation, in the state treasurer's office, "the next ten years will end the work of railroad construction in Georgia. It is likely that in that time a good many new lines will be built, but in my judgment hereafter no more will be constructed."

"Why?"

"Well, there are several reasons. Already the state has enough railroads. Those that are now being constructed are being built with the idea, not that they are going to be such good investments, but because they will tend to make something else more valuable. Railroads now in process of construction owe their existence to the desire that exists to develop some particular property. There is not a road in the state that has more than it can do. The leading points have all been connected. If the day should come when the present facilities will become inadequate double tracks may and can be laid; but independent lines will not be constructed."

"What per cent of those now chartered will be built?" asked a senator.

"Not half," was the response.

"Take the acts of the legislature for the past ten years and count the number of charters that have been granted, and those constructed within that time constitute a very small percentage."

"The discomforts of the average watering place," said a gentleman recently returned from a week's stay at a well known summer resort, "amount in many instances to positive unpleasantness, and yet people go away in large numbers and endure for weeks and months these discomforts simply to experience a change of air.

"To a man living in a very warm climate, the change to a cooler atmosphere will compensate him for its disagreeable qualities, but why an Atlanta man should leave a comfortable home in this city and be cooped up for weeks in a small room occupied also by some one else, passes my comprehension. Our climate is as pleasant, take it all, as that of any summer resort in the state, and there is only one theory in the world that will justify one in leaving the town for the summer, and that is pleasure. And yet," continued the gentleman, somewhat indignantly, "there are five thousand people in Atlanta who on some pretext or other spend a part of the summer away from home. It hurts the town, sir, and they ought not to do it!"

A Table Made of Human Bodies.

From the Medical Press and Circular.

In the Pitti palace at Florence, is a table which, for originality in the matter of construction and ghastliness in conception, is probably without a rival. It was made by Giuseppe Sagatti, who passed several years of his life in its manufacture.

To the casual observer, it gives the impression of a curious mosaic of marbles of different shades and colors, for it looks like polished stone. In reality it is composed of human muscles and viscera. No less than a hundred bodies were requisitioned for the material. The table is round, and about a yard in diameter, with a pedestal and four claw feet, the whole being formed of petrified human remains. The ornaments of the pedestal are made from the intestines, the claws with hearts, livers and lungs, the natural color of which is preserved. The table-top is constructed of muscles artistically arranged, and it is bordered with upward of a hundred eyes, the effect of which is said to be highly artistic, since they retain all their lustre and seem to follow the observer. Sagatti died about fifty years ago. He obtained his bodies from the hospitals and indurated them by impregnation with mineral salts.

Nautical.

Frm the New York Sun.

"Have you seen my beautiful yacht?"

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"Beautiful yacht."

"Teautiful whacht?"

"Yacht! yacht! yacht!"

"Oh! No, I have nacht."

"If it's nacht too hacht let's tracht down to the spacht where I keep my yacht."

"I wacht that you have nacht gacht a yacht. Great seacht! I know your placht. You ought to be shacht. I'll nacht stir one jacht. Your yacht is nothing but an old tuchh."

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"Whisky," replied the clerk. "You winked."

"I winked? My young friend, one of my eyes is made of glass. I'm a temperance apostle."

The Trouble at Sandy Flat.

He'd jes' come down from Roarin' Run, he told the boys he met,
An' he'd come down to wade in blood an' hev a time, you bet;
Fer he'd heered the Flat were some on the fight an' shoot an' kill,
An' that they kinder blowed arround they thought he'd git his fill;
But he allowed 'twould jes' be fun,
Ter swing erround a ten-inch gun;
An' learn 'em all to hev respect fer men from Roarin' Run.

He explained he were a cyclone as could tear an' snort an' rip—
He'd then perceed to do it all ef they gave him any lip;
That when he fit he al'ays come a-sweepin' like a gale,
An' ef he had an enemy he camped right on his trail;
An' that they'd say he weighed a ton
About the time the fight begun,
An' that Harney's Peak were on 'em when they'd done with Roarin' Run.

He stepped up to a feller as he 'lowed 'u'd make a bite,
An' slapped him one, he said, "ter inaugurate the fight;"
But the cuss he swung a billiard cue that knocked him on the floor.
An' then he kicked him through the screen as stood up by the door;
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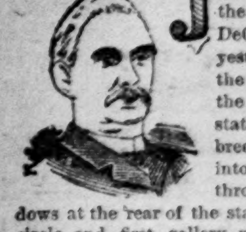

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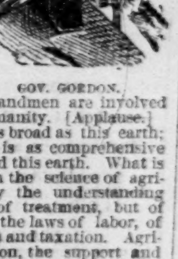

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GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I wish I could also say ladies of the convention, for this is one body into which the purest and the best could be incorporated with great propriety. [Laughter and applause.]

It has been made my duty to preside as your temporary chairman. In calling you to order, I ask your indulgence for a very few moments. Your coming together will be hailed by all thoughtful men as a promise of good to yourselves and the country. It might be truthfully said that you are here on a mission of universal philanthropy, because in the special interest of the husbandmen are involved the universal interests of humanity. [Applause.]

The basis of agriculture is as broad as this earth; and the science of agriculture is as comprehensive as the all-encircling air around this earth. What is it that is not comprehended in the science of agriculture? It embraces not only the understanding of the soils and their mode of treatment, but of light, of heat, of moisture, of the laws of labor, of supply and demand, of finance and taxation. Agriculture is at once the foundation, the support and the guardian of all material interests of society. It is the greatest of the sciences, the noblest of arts, the most independent of callings: in a word, it is the fruitful mother from whose generous breast all the avocations of men draw their nutriment and their life. [Applause.]

Let him who doubts the accuracy of this statement, or regards it as the language of extravagance, imagine some fiendish power with death-dealing wand, blighting and blasting at one fell blow all of the harvests of the world. Where then would life be found? You might check all merchandise, stop all commerce, destroy all manufactures, but agriculture could still live. The human race and animal life could still survive. But destroy agriculture, and where would be your merchandise, your commerce, your manufactures, your civilization, and human existence? Your merchandise would perish, your commerce would cease, your factories would stand still, your civilization would die, and human existence would end. What universal ruin would immediately follow! Let agriculture die, and your great ships would rot at their wharves. Let agriculture die and your magnificent railway systems would become a silent mockery, and their myriad of cars would decay in heaps of idle lumber at the deserted depots. To the busy hum of your manufacturing art, would ensue the silence of the grave; and the burning wastes of the African deserts would be the fittest representatives of the lifeless ruins of your cities and of the world's desolation. [Applause.]

If it be true—and it is true—that agriculture is incomparably the most important avocation of man, no words of mine can sufficiently emphasize the propriety of this convocation of farmers. If it be the art of all arts, the science of all sciences, the life of all life, how vast are its avenues for increased benefits to mankind; how countless are the subjects for investigation and the possibilities for improvement! The value of every ray of sunlight that falls upon the fields and of every vine or growth that shades its surface; the value of every ton of manure and system of fertilization; the value of every improvement in machinery and change in tillage; the tendency of every law or governmental policy, state and federal, all furnish fields for thought, investigation and debate. All demand in the interest of mankind the best efforts of the men of science and of practical experiment. They summon to the investigation not only all the powers of the cultivators of the soil; but the most sanctified capabilities of the chemist, the philosopher, the philanthropist, the patriot and the statesman. [Great applause.]

And now I wish to announce a fact as axiomatic as a proposition in the Euclid and as true as the decalogue. The plow—the plow is the fore-runner, the foremost evangel, the truest prophet of the world's civilization. [Loud applause.]

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If this has ceased to be remunerative, there is a fundamental mistake, a radical wrong somewhere. Where is it? What is it? To search for it, and if possible to find it; to understand it, to conquer it, and uproot it, is the high duty—the commanding obligation upon every lover of his country or his race.

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Let me then first state where the difficulty or wrong will not be found. It will not be found in your southern climate, seasons or soil. I will not say that the Almighty could not have made a goodlier land than this, or omniscience might have conceived and omnipotence might have created a better country. I will say, however, that it did not please Him to do so. [Applause.]

The beauties, the blessings and the bounties of nature are found in no zone in richer profusion. In the freedom from the extremes of heat and cold; in the infrequency of cyclones, rain storms and parching drouths; in the uniformity of its seasons, the productiveness of its soils and the value of its staples, it is perhaps without a rival. Of all the countries that have been tested by long experience, this section combines more elements that are sought and fewer that are shunned by intelligent men in their search for profit in tillage and comfort in homes. It is a land of sunshine without the sunstrokes. It is, perhaps, a little sunburnt but greatly sunblessed. [Applause and laughter.]

If, therefore, we are not growing rich as farmers, let us not look for the cause of depression in a lack of lavish kindness and endowments by Mother Nature. The fault does not lie at her door.

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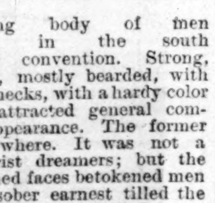

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To aid in discovering this wrong is the great purpose of this convention. It does not become me as your temporary chairman to attempt to indicate where that evil lies, and to suggest the remedy. All that I could with propriety do, would be to submit, in conclusion, one or two suggestions of the most general character.

Let me then first state where the difficulty or wrong will not be found. It will not be found in your southern climate, seasons or soil. I will not say that the Almighty could not have made a goodlier land than this, or omniscience might have conceived and omnipotence might have created a better country. I will say, however, that it did not please Him to do so. [Applause.]

The beauties, the blessings and the bounties of nature are found in no zone in richer profusion. In the freedom from the extremes of heat and cold; in the infrequency of cyclones, rain storms and parching drouths; in the uniformity of its seasons, the productiveness of its soils and the value of its staples, it is perhaps without a rival. Of all the countries that have been tested by long experience, this section combines more elements that are sought and fewer that are shunned by intelligent men in their search for profit in tillage and comfort in homes. It is a land of sunshine without the sunstrokes. It is, perhaps, a little sunburnt but greatly sunblessed. [Applause and laughter.]

If, therefore, we are not growing rich as farmers, let us not look for the cause of depression in a lack of lavish kindness and endowments by Mother Nature. The fault does not lie at her door.

Nor can it be found in the character of your occupation. As already shown, the farmer carries upon his back all the industries of the earth, and is entitled, therefore, to earth's surest and richest rewards. Where then is the enemy to your profits and prosperity. Where are the false friends or brawny foes, whose diverting power is sufficient to turn into other pockets the profits which should come to yours? I'll tell you where they are; They are either in the farmer's practices or the government's policies; or perhaps in both. If by the production of the staple to be sent abroad, and the underproduction of staples to be consumed at home, you have lost your individual financial independence, let that process be reversed. The granite foundation of general prosperity is home-made, home-conducted, unmortgaged, individual independence. [Applause.]

On the other hand, if legal enactments, or laws of taxation, or other governmental policies, are hurtful to others and hurtful to you, I have only to say your power is great enough to dictate the policies and to change the laws. [Applause.]

If you need diversified industries and increased home demand (and you do) the encouragements to capitalists and manufactures are numberless. The encouragements are stamped on the whole face of the country. They are in the richness of your minerals, the fertility of your lands and the seductiveness of your climate. They whisper in your breezes, thunder in your water powers, and throb in the great heart of this generous people. [Applause.]

In calling to order this convention of husbandmen I know you will unite in the earnest aspirations that the God of husbandmen will guide our deliberations; discover to us the enemies of our just rewards, arm us for the conflict and vouchsafe to us the victory.

Governor Gordon introduced Mr. Henry W. Grady as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: When I announce to you the next speaker you will thank me that I have ceased talking. The next speaker is Henry W. rGady. [Applause.] I cannot turn over to him the state—I wish I could. [Applause and laughter.] But I have turned over to him the responsibility of talking for the state, and he can do it better than any man in the state. [Applause.]

I am not going to introduce him; I have nothing to say about him. I have ordered him, as commander-in-chief of the army of this great commonwealth, to welcome this great convention and all heir friends to the hospitality of this state. [Applause.]

Mr. Grady appeared, and was greeted with applause. His speech had not been prepared, and the rapidity with which he talks renders it almost impossible to get a stenographic report. The following is a synopsis:

"It was announced in yesterday's CONSTITUTION," said Mr. Grady, "that I was to deliver this address of welcome, and as it is my duty to maintain the veracity of that highly respected newspaper, even to my embarrassment and your discomfiture, I am here. I am astonished that Governor Gordon, at once my governor and my friend, who, in delivering a welcome himself, would have added a magisterial authority I do not possess to an eloquence I never hope to have, delegated the duty to me. I am astonished that he, foremost in every charge for your promotion and last from every breach in which your rights are threatened, should have shirked this duty and laid it on the shoulders of his humble but loving constituent, leaving me to march behind the blazing path of his eloquence, much as a one-armed wood-chopper would follow the track of a south Georgia cyclone. [Laughter.] He has not done so because of my agricultural knowledge. He knows that I am the only living man who knows less about agriculture than he does. [Laughter.] But he knows that he can't beat me being glad to see you. [Applause.]

"They say that when you wake a Georgian from sudden sleep he extends his hand and says 'howdy; I am glad to see you,' as he rubs his eyes. How much more welcome then are you who come at urgent invitation and in pursuit of a noble purpose. It is good that this welcome is spontaneous, for my duties have been so pressing that I have not had time for thinking. Straight from my heart to my lips and from my lips to you I bid you welcome to Georgia. We are glad to see you. Now, I have said that so cordially and so completely that I have nothing else to say. As mortal hand cannot gild the sunset nor refine the lily, so is there no heartier welcome than when a Georgian says 'My friend, I welcome you to my home.'"

Mr. Grady then said that he had a few thoughts which had come to him casually and had been churned into coherence by the blessed brass band. After this introduction Mr. Grady eulogized the farmer as a man who measures strength, not with man but with seasons, who draws his fortunes from the amplitude of nature, exhaustless to those who tap it wisely, and free as the waters of Horeb's rock. Profiting in no man's detraction, rising on no man's ruin, strengthening on no man's adversity, but striking the earth on her springing breast and filling his veins from her flowing fountains. Stirred not by passion, poisoned not by envy, troubled not by ambition, but tranquil, deep breathed, standing stalwart and independent in the sweat of his brow as he locks the sunshine in the golden glory of his harvest and spreads the showers in the verdure of his fields, conscious of the integrity of his labor that enriches man while it honors God.

He then discussed the cotton plant and its enormous revenue to the south. Of cotton he said:

"What a royal plant it is, The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines on it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it and dew that descends from the stars is noted and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fibre is current in every bank, and when loosing its fleeces to the sun it floats its snowy banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer, that man is marshalled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world and wring a subsidy from every nation on earth."

He then said that this income was fixed and peculiar to the south. Not hers this year and her neighbor's the next, but hers every year.

"The heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own when he arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship."

Mr. Grady then said:

"If this enormous revenue of four hundred million dollars per annum could be kept at home, if the supplies that we eat were raised on our farms, and the articles we buy were manufactured in our cities, in ten years the cotton states would be the richest section of the globe."

He then showed that the cities were doing their part in keeping at home this enormous revenue. He said:

"There are 230,000 artisans at work in the south today that were not here in 1880, and this does not include the thousands that are building new enterprises. We manufactured last year $213,000,000 worth of articles that six years ago we bought from the north or west. In the six years following the cotton exposition 173 new cotton mills have been built in the south, starting 1,000,000 new spindles. The south is witnessing today an industrial revolution for which history has no precedent. Figures do not measure it and amazement is simply limited by comprehension. If the Piedmont exposition can fairly epitomize it, that show will be the miracle of the day. At every turn we stop the outflow of money. Six years ago Georgia bought 166,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, for which she paid seven million dollars, every dollar of which went north. Last year she used 160,000 tons, of which 125,000 tons were made in Georgia, of Carolina phosphates, Georgia cotton meal and sulphuric acid reduced from natural iron pyrites. Thus one state in one item has checked the outflow of six million dollars per annum and will double the capacity of her factories in another year. Twenty years ago we wasted three million tons of cotton seed by dumping into the river or burning it. Last year we run eight hundred thousand tons through one hundred and forty-six oil mills extracting eight million dollars worth of oil refined into fourteen million dollars value and turned back the cotton meal to the farmer, better for food or fertilizer than before it was robbed of its oil. One company is now building ten oil mills in the south that will treat next season two hundred thousand tons of seed making one million tons or one third of the crop, and producing ten million dollars worth of crude oil. The fertilizing value of the cotton seed which was burned or drowned twenty years ago is one hundred and forty million dollars, more than the rye, oat and wheat crop of the northwest combined. More amazing than all, in 1880 the south produced four hundred thousand tons of iron; in 1887, eight hundred and fifty thousand tons. This increase of four hundred and fifty thousand tons in seven years startled the world, but there are now in actual process of erection thirty-one iron furnaces in the south with a capacity of 3,000 tons per day or 1,000,000 tons per annum, so that where we increased 450,000 tons in seven years we will now increase 1,000,000 tons in one year."

Mr. Grady gave other figures at length, showing the enormous growth of industrial movements in the south. He then praised the work of the southern farmer, who, out of nothing twenty years ago but bare lands and desolated fields had produced last year a crop of $715,000,000.

"Indeed," he said, "I think the farmer deserves more credit than his friends in the city. I shall always maintain that there is no record of heroism to surpass the rebuilding of the south by her sons returning from war. This work glorious everywhere was easier in the city than in the country. There amid the clamor of the multitude, quickened by the sense of comradeship hearing the heart beat of a friend on every side, led by example and stung by criticism the work was easy for inspiration was constant. But have you thought of the farmer that had returned to the solitude of his dispoiled home? Have you thought of him as he wandered through his empty barns, his desolated fields, his stock, labor and implements gone, his neighbors slain, and even the son who was to be the staff of age, or the father who was to be the guide of youth and the brother at once comrade and kinsman resting beneath the some far off sky, happier in his tranquil grave than he who was left in this sad perplexity. Think of him as he gathers together the fragments of his wreck and goes afield, urging with kindly hand his borrowed mule, planting cotton at twenty-five cents and marketing it at fifteen, paying sixty per cent usury on all he buys, and buying everything on credit, his crop mortgaged before it is planted, his children in want, his neighborhood in chaos, without church or school, working under new conditions without guidance, retrieving each error by a wasted year, and struggling to every truth through costly experience, working all day long adown the furrow, and at night almost hopeless, going back to his dismantled house broken and cheerless, where his wife—thank God—cheerful even in her sorrow, leads him to forget his troubles as she brings him to listen to the chirping of the cricket beneath their hearthstone, while she ministers with infinite grace to his loving heart. I love to think of him, for he is my countryman, as he walked those terrible days, day after day, behind his plow, hearing no voice save the approval of his conscience, and having no friend near him save Nature that smiled back at his earnest touch and God that sends him the message of good cheer through the passing breeze and whispering leaves.'

Closing he said:

"I thank God over and again for the time and place of my birth—that I came into manhood when the south, merging from unspeakable sorrow, prostrated and impoverished, called her sons to her side, and that I was born of her bosom and sworn to her service. Had I been an alien her sorrows would have touched me, and I should have sought her banner, but born of here soil and holding heirship to her sorrow I have never had an aspiration that would not hallow hers. Have you thought, my countrymen, of the glorious work at our hands, and the glorious crisis in which we were born? We stand for the integrity of a splendid civilization, from the spirit of which we cannot in honor or reverence depart but which we must carry unstained into new conditions. It is ours to show that a land that prospered with slaves shall prosper yet more with freedom, that a people defeated in war shall triumph in peace and that set apart for a century they shall enter the lists in poverty and emerge in prosperity—holding sacred every honorable tradition yet turning their faces steadfast and dauntless to the future. How are we keeping this trust? There are those who say that our farmers are losing ground and being driven backward from their farms as our fathers were driven backward from Appomattox and Chattanooga. This convention may decide that the farmers in the south are in worse condition than they were ten years ago. Is this true, and if so, why is it? We have a land unsurpassed in richness and fertility. A climate in which winter is but a passing breath and spring and autumn meet in the heart of summer. Corn, cotton, clover, tobacco, wheat and the grasses grow in one inclosure. The peach and apple ripen in the same orchard and we grow every fruit from the pineapple to the Syberian crab. Our forests are exhaustless, our mines rich, our quarries untouched, our lands perfect. Are men lacking? Why, in manliness and courage our father's gave us richer heritage than in the broad acres they bequeathed. The blood of the old south as tender as ever fed the heart of woman, as ardent as ever blazed in the veins of the soldier, the engaging tenderness of the cavalier let into the sturdy Anglo-Saxon current, the rich, red blood of strong men that ran as water at honor's call, and never stained where it touched,—shall this blood which pours through a century luminous with high achievement, into our veins, shall it falter first in us and be driven back on irresolute hearts? Let us make [illegible] compact here today, my countrymen, earnest men in an earnest purpose that if it be true that we are losing ground we will search for the mistakes and errors in the working of our system and at any cost cast them out forever. Stifling every ambition, crushing every prejudice, putting aside all preferences, let us gather about the garments of our old mother, laboring and troubled, besought with griefs and problems and give her as long as we live tireless arms and devoted hearts. There is no ambition so noble as to be first at her feet and last in her service. No end so glorious as, at the close of a long and devoted life to sink to rest on her bosom tranpuil and content as the little child that falls to sleep in its mothers arms and rests untroubled in the shadow of her smile."

The above is a synopsis of Mr. Grady's speech which occupied about thirty minutes. Mr. Grady was greeted with hearty applause during his speech, and with a round of applause when he took his seat.

MAYOR COOPER'S REMARKS.

The chairman introduced the Hon. John Tyler Cooper, mayor of Atlanta. The speech of Mr. Cooper was brief and cordial. He said he knew of no class of citizens more deserving of a warm reception in Atlanta than the agriculturalists. He esteemed it a high privilege and an honor to be commissioned to receive in behalf of the gate city so many solid farmers from ten states. All he could do, he said, was to throw open the city's gates to the visitors. The mayor was applauded as he sat down.

COLONEL BURGWIN'S RESPONSE.

Colonel William H. S. Burgwin, of Henderson, North Carolina, was then introduced and responded as follows, in behalf of the convention:

Mr. President: In rising to express on the behalf of this interstate convention of farmers of the cotton states, our lively appreciation of this most generous reception, permit me, sir, to say that your courtesies are extended us under most pleasing circumstances.

We come from that section of this now united country which had the misfortune to be on the losing side in the late contest; but though our cause was lost, the heroism, patriotism, and immortal deeds of those citizen soldiers can never die; [applause] and these glorious memories will be cherished and handed down to our posterity as a priceless heritage. To none, sir, of that gallant band do we give more loyal homage than to Georgia's favorite son—who as soldier-statesman and now chief executive—embodies the most perfect representative of an American citizen. [Applause.]

That matchless soldiery, who under your brilliant leadership achieved such distinction as is the glory of a nation—were largely composed of farmers, and it was a happy thought on the part of the committee and a gracious act on yours to honor our meeting by presiding over its deliberations.

I trust I may be pardoned for saying that as a representative from the state of North Carolina, it is peculiarly gratifying that our presiding officer should be the distinguished soldier who had the honor to command the rear guard of the army of Virginia, under whose leadership North Carolina troops made the last charge that closed the drama on the field of Appomattox. [Applause.]

A few months since, at what gave promise of being an ordinary social gathering, unproductive of only routine exercises, a young son of Georgia whose fame up to then was mainly confined to his own state, leaped into popularity as a people's hero, and Henry W. Grady became famous as the personification of southern eloquence. [Applause.] Henceforth another name will be added to the bright galaxy of southern orators, and the speeches of Henry W. Grady take their place alongside of those of Prentiss, Toombs, Yancey and Ben Hill. A devoted son of his state, engaged in promoting the material prosperity of his people, dedicating his great abilities in that avenue most conducive to the public weal, he well deserves the honorable distinction he enjoys, and we beg to express our thanks to the distinguished gentleman for the kindly sentiments with which he has so eloquently welcomed us to his city.

Twenty-three years ago and the traveler in your city was met by blackened walls, burned houses and devastated homes. All was ruin, desolation and despair. Little by little the waste places were cleared and built upon; first here and then there—a store, a factory, a hotel—and soon, as if by united impulse, the great work began, and today you stand in railroad facilities, in extent of population, in beauty of public edifices and private residences, in hotel accommodations, in number of manufactories, in wealth and refinement of your inhabitants, and, above all, in the enterprise, sagacity and sobriety of your people, the chief city of all the southern country between Richmond and New Orleans. [Applause.] You may well call your city the gate city of the south. Through her gates is received the great traffic that comes pouring into her lap from the north, east, south and west, and out of her gates she sends countless commodities to be distributed to every part of the state, the United States and Europe.

To no city in the south could this convention of farmers from the ten cotton states have with more propriety come to hold this, their first meeting. The farmers from all the states have contributed to the prosperity of your city, and it rejoices us to see the innumerable evidences of your wealth, progress and enterprise which meet us at every town. We exclaim in the language of the poet: "Quis jam locus Achate qaue regio in terris nostri non plena laboris." [Applause.] You are proverbial for the hospitality of your reception; and so popular has your city become that it seems to be granted that no place so suitable for a meeting of representative southerners, on any matter, could be found as the gate city of Atlanta.

A word, Mr. President, in conclusion, as to the purpose of our meeting. We came, many of us, from considerable distances and at some personal inconvenience, to consult together upon that great question that concerns the very integrity and perpetuity of our institutions—the causes of agricultural depression and its remedy. I will not expatiate upon the importance of the question. Those who are to address you during the convention will discuss the matter in all its aspects. I trust, however, we came here duly impressed with the gravity of the situation, imbued with but one spirit, and that for the common weal, believing that no permanent prosperity to the nation can result from subordinating one section of the country to another, or in imposing burdens or restrictions upon an industry for the benefit of some other, or in taxing the necessities of a farmer's life for the luxuries or benefit of the manufacturer. [Prolonged applause.] Let us one and all unite in a common purpose, and carry out the idea contained in the language of the poet:

"A union of lakes and a union of lands,
A union of principles none can sever;
A union of hopes and a union of hands,
And the American union forever." [Applause.]

A committee was appointed to select permanent officers for the convention. This committee was made up of the following delegates: R. F. Kolb, of Alabama; J. T. Henderson, of Georgia; Walter Gregory, of Tennessee; L. L. Polk, of North Carolina; R. B. Watson, of South Carolina; L. A. Foster, of Louisiana; E. B. Williams, of Arkansas; J. Rumzey, of Texas; H. H. Speer, of Florida; W. B. Miles, of Mississippi.

This committee retired and the roster of members was completed.

ROLL OF DELEGATES.

ALABAMA—J S Newman, R F Kolb, A M S Anderson, J A Zilner, George J Motz, T P McConnell, T L Carson, C W Hughes, W T Webb, E L Allen, W L Johnson, Thomas Brigdon, C L Newman, Herbert Post, W B Beeson, D G Dunklin, D W McCarty, W B Lynch, James Clayton, W C Forrence, L W Walker. G T McElderry.

ARKANSAS—D E Barker, John M Clayton, G W Dobson, B D Williams, W M Fishback, J F Henderson, L P Featherstone, D A Cox, —— Wood, —— Gunnels, Jack Perry, Dr A D Thomas, George R Wood.

TEXAS—C W Macune, E B Warren, J A Ramsdell, Oswald Wilson, J B Wilkes, G H Alderman, J Hand, J A Rumsey, J M Purden, Sam Evans, B J Kendrick, J L Bryant, J R Jones, O V Rogers, J S Morris, T G Causler, W W Wilson, B W Evans.

TENNESSEE.—Walter Gregory, J Morton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—J B Humbert, J S Blalock, O B Mills, S P Wingard, Pinkney Brown, C S Land, R B Watson, James McCutchen, W K Thompson, C C Law, J H Furman, John Lawton, J S Bruden, E R McIvie, T J McKie, E McClarkson, H M Dibble, J W Holleman, J T Lewis, L H DeShamps.

FLORIDA—G R Fairbanks, J L Carney, G W Laton, T J Roberts, J R Herren, Burton R Belowly, H H Speer, Dr William Judd, W N Sheats, J O Blount, A J Eichelberger, F D Pooser.

GEORGIA—M Branch, J B Jones, Premus Jones, C T Bell, R N Lamar, E H Calloway, J N Coggin, James A Davis, R E Park, J H P Winns, A B Smith, Lin Ballard, A E Moyenelo, W F Cook, W H Perkinson, M S Paden, H H Carleton, George E Heard, J C H Snead, Clayton, S F Mayes, M J Branch, J B Norman, John B Goodwin, James Taylor, T J Fluke, T C Howard, J A Braxton, W W Chapman, L L Blalock, G D Gilliard, John Hockinhull, Johnathan Norcross, W W Kollock, R H Jackson, W J Anderson, Jacob Young, J C Little, L P Elum, W J Atwood, W A Worsham, G D Perry, E H Camp, C H Lamar, Samuel Higdon, C P Morton, R E McWhorter, Dr. Samuel Hape, George H Jones, W J. Northen, T H Stalworth, J F Frontman, W J M Preston, J H Hicks, W H Felton, J H Summerour, G M T McLeod, J A McKamy, A J White, R W Everett, W M Anderson, P J Berkmans, C L Peacock, J D Boyd, J B Latimer, J S Lamar, W D Murry, A J Williams, R J Moye, J F Stapleton, D B Harrell, G J Keith, B Fordham, J A M King, C R Pringle, F D Wimberly, C H McCord, W L Peek, J M Smith, J O Waddell, J P Brown, J T De Jarnette, J F Seago, J W Johnson, C C Humber, J E Humber, W B Oxford, H H Cary, O G Norvell, H W Whaley, J B Hudson, J W Estes, C W Ashley, C C Cleghorn, Wm Phillips, E B Smith, J M B Goode, S R Ogletree.

LOUISIANA.—J C Beazley, W J Hughes, J M Foster, Frank Hatch, G G Zenn.

MISSISSIPPI.—General W B Miles, M N Burke, D W Russell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—J S Ragsdale, J D Hodges, C McDonald, D Reid Parker, A McGrer, Jhon W Robinson, R M Reinhardt, B Cameron, J S Harris, Julian Allen, L L Polk, W H S Benjamin, C E Foy, T B Linley, Azariah Graves, Anthony Arrington, Wm Beal, George Nelson, R B Redwine, W A Austin, Donald McLeod, J S Thompson, B F Hunter, George R R Ritchie, D McN McKay, J L C Bell, W R Capehart, O F Baxter, Jr.

The convention took a recess until 3 p. m.

The Afternoon Session.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The chairman of the committee on permanent organization made the subjoined report:

PRESIDENT.

J. S. Newman, Auburn, Ala.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

D. E. Barker, Arkansas, vice president at large.
R. F. Kolb, Alabama.
L. T. Featherstone, Arkansas.
G. R. Fairbanks, Florida.
W. J. Northen, Georgia.
G. G. Zenor, Louisiana.
Alex McIver, North Carolina.
D. M. Russell, Mississippi.
Walter Gregory, Tennessee.
E. R. McIver, South Carolina.
B. J. Kendrick, Texas.

SECRETARIES.

W. S. DeWolf, secretary.
S. W. Postell, assistant secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Newman said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have often been surprised when passing through forests to see little shrubs torn by lightning while the majestic forest trees were left unscatched. I am still more surprised that the lightning should have struck me on this occasion with so many distinguished gentlemen from the southern states present. I suppose, however, that the members of this committee, some of whom have met me before in conventions, were afraid that I would occupy on the floor some of the time which they would like to occupy themselves, and hence, put me in this place to keep me from speaking. [Applause.] And I recognize the fact, gentlemen, that it is my duty in occupying the chair to see that you have the right to speak, but I will endeavor to secure this end at least, that only one of you shall speak at a time. [Laughter.]

After so much eloquence as you have heard this morning, it would be presumption in me to undertake to entertain you.

I was a little surprised this morning that in some of the addresses which were made that there seemed to be a little touch of advertising, and I wish to say, to keep even with my Georgia friend, that I am glad to notice in this morning's CONSTITUTION, that reliable paper to which my friend Grady referred, that the president will condescend to stop a day at the Piedmont exposition on his way to the Alabama state fair. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, gentlemen, we have come here on an important mission. Men do not act without motives, and when we find so many intelligent planters of the cotton states who have left their homes at inconvenience and expense to themselves, to gather here for mutual conference as to what is the matter with their great avocation, it gives omen of an earnestness which I hope will bear rich fruit in your deliberation, and allow me to express the wish, gentlemen, that when this convention adjourns we will not hear it said, and see it printed, as we have so often done, that the farmers met, passed some resolutions, had a good time and adjourned. I do hope that the deliberations of this body will look to business; and allow me to warn you, gentlemen, against one rock on which so many agricultural conventions have split. Eschew as far as possible even the discussion of every question which has been made conspicuous in the political parties of the country. We have come here for a specific purpose as I understand it. We have come here to compare notes, to commune with each other as to the great interest of agriculture in the southern states which seem to be waning. Let us devote ourselves earnestly, persistently, energetically, and I do hope successfully, to a solution of this great problem, and a discovery of the evils, and to at least a practical suggestion as to the remedy.

The convention is now ready for business. The vice-presidents elected will please come to the stand."

Colonel Thomas C. Howard read the report of the committee on report and programme. This was a very able paper signed by the following: Samuel Barnett, of Georgia, chairman; C. W. Macune, of Texas; B. B. Bellamy, of Florida; H. C. Stringfellow, of Louisiana; R. M. Hord, of Tennessee; W. M. Fishback, of Arkansas; L. L. Polk, of North Carolina; A. P. Butler, of South Carolina; R. F. Kolb, of Alabama; —— Miles, of Mississippi.

Mr. Walter Gregory, a delegate from Memphis, Tenn., made a spirited address on the report. When about to close his speech he proposed the subjoined preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the resources of the southern states are incalculably great and only need to be developed to demonstrate the fact and to make our people rich. To accomplish this we need, among ourselves, the enterprise that is building the great northwest. We need to invite and induce the capital of the world." We need to enlist hundreds of such friends and capitalists as R. T. Wilson and E. P. Huntington and their New York associates. Therefore, be it resolved by the farmers of the south, in convention assembled, that the people of the south unite in declaring its vast mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing resources; and in inviting the attention of capital from the commercial centers of the world.

Resolved, that this convention do what it can to inaugurate this movement."

One of the delegates from North Carolina, Mr. Julian Allen, opposed the resolution, and he made a pointed and humorous argument which was applauded to the echo.

One of the Texas members likewise opposed this resolution.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to whom all resolutions be referred. This was bitterly opposed by several gentlemen from Texas and Arkansas, and was finally tabled.

At 4:20 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet at 8 at night.

The Night Session.

The convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, a large audience being present. Many ladies occupied seats in the dress circle.

The Hon. L. L. Polk, ex-commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina, and one of the most distinguished citizens of that state, was appointed to read an essay on "the defects of in the agricultural system of the cotton states." His paper was admirably read. If was pronounced one of the ablest essays every delivered in Georgia.

THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The president announced the following committees:

On rules—L F Livingstone, Georgia; F L Carson, Alabama; D E Barker, Arkansas; W B Miles, Mississippi; J M Foster, Louisiana.

On Daily Programme—R J Redding, of Georgia; B R Bellamy, Florida; J C Brazley, Louisiana; D M Russell, Mississippi; W M Fishback, Arkansas.

On Organization—L L Polk, chairman, North Carolina; W J Northen, Georgia; J B Humbert, South Carolina; C W Hughes, Alabama; C W Macune, Texas; D M Russell, Mississippi; D E Barker, Arkansas; G R Fairbanks, Florida; R E Park, Georgia; W F Hughes, Louisiana.

WHAT MR. STREAKER SAID.

At this juncture one of the Texas delegates became acquainted with the fact that Mr. Streaker, of Illinois, was in the building, and he immediately moved that the distinguished visitor be invited to a seat on the platform. As soon as the gentleman from Illinois ascended the stage there was loud applause, and there were calls for "Streaker! Streaker!" Mr. Streaker, who is a handsome, intellectual looking man, bearing a striking resemblance to Mr. M. C. Kiser, appeared perfectly at ease as he proceeded to respond to the call. He is a very brainy man and a fluent, plausible speaker. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke in substance as follows:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: I did not expect that you would find me out, and I tried to keep as still as I knew how. [Laughter.] Nevertheless, I thank you for the opportunity of meeting you in convention here, and will say a few words as regards the situation of the farming interest of the great northwest, that I have the honor to represent in part, and contrast it with the farming interest of the south, as I have seen it in the last few weeks, and see if you are better off growing cotton and cane and corn than we in the great northwestern states are in growing corn, oats, wheat and stock. I believe that the farming industrial interest of this country is depressed as it never was before."

Mr. Streaker spoke for some time about crops and statistics, and so forth. Then he proceeded:

"I belong to the farmers, alliance in the great northwest, and we are doing what we can through that organization. Many of you, gentlemen, especially from Texas, represent the alliance there—a vigorous organization of the farmers—and also in other states. These organizations are good; they are calculated to educate the people up, and some of them understand what the matter is and why it is that we toil all day long and produce as much as we possibly can, and at the year's end cannot make both ends meet, and find ourselves still deeper in debt. I understand all this. That is all right, and now the remedy is, as I have said, in organization—organizing the farming, industrial elements of this country into a party, in self-defense to the end that they may, as I said, undo unfriendly legislation [applause] that has given to corporate wealth the lion's share of the profits created by the entire farming interests of this country. I know that the aristocracy of wealth exists in this country to an alarming extent. And if you organize they will not like it. They will send out the old bell wether among you and the whippers in, and they will says: "Lambs, you make a mistake, you must stick to the old reliable party." They will say further "Lambs, I see that your fleece is gone, and that you are cold this October morning, [Laughter and applause.] but it is not our party that has got your place. It is the other old political party. [Applause.] Stick to the old reliable party, and when the November election comes, the bell wether will ring the bell, and they will call the lambs to the polls and they will stick. [Applause.] That is just what we have been doing. Now, you who love this situation; you who love your party more than your country, your neighbor, your family and yourself, do, for mercy sake, stick. And then may the Lord Almighty have mercy on your souls. [Great laughter and applause.]

The old party does not care a nickle. Mr. President, I don't know whether I am diverging too much from the question." Cries of "go on?" "go on!" He continues: "The aristocracy does not care a nickle which old party wins in the next election. It is all the same to them. It is fish for their net. They know, too, that free labor is more profitable to them than slave labor, whenever they can manipulate the laws and control rates on transportation."

Mr. Allen: "How about selling futures?"

Mr. Streaker: "Well, that is another fact."

Mr. Streaker concluded: "Now I want to say one thing more on another subject. I have not come here as a disturbing element. I am friendly to you. And I feel so, and hope that you may feel that I am friendly to you all. I have no sympathy with our northern people who intend in the coming election to carry the republican flag to victory under the waving of the consanguined garment. [Great applause.] I have no sympathy with people in the south or north who will bank on the results of the war. [Renewed applause.] That is a thing of the past. [Applause.] Its results should be buried with it in a common grave and there forever let it rest." [Cries of good! good."] "Hence, I want no issue with you gentlemen in the south. I have no issue with you and will state one thing more—I heard John Sherman at the capitol city of Illinois, when he made his speech and that speech, from beginning to end, was but a rehash—but a threshing over of the old straw that I have seen and heard threshed for the last twenty years. [Applause.] And I do hope that no John Sherman, no man who is not going to run this government in the interest of the farming element thereof shall attain again to the ascendency and becomd a controlling power of the government. With these few remarks, asking you to pardon me for the imperfect manner in which I have presented them here to-night, I thank you for your kind attention." [Long continued applause.]

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

One of the sensations of the night session of the convention was the introduction of Mr. A. J. Streaker, president of the State Alliance of Illinois. Mr. Streaker spoke eloquently and until he reached the third party idea was listened to not only with interest, but approval. Then he struck a hornets' nest. When he closed a vote of thanks was passed.

Colonel R. F. Kolb, of Alabama, after the meeting was over, said:

"I made a motion to table the vote of thanks but somehow the chair did not catch it, and in the general indignation the members did not fully realize what was going on. Southern farmers are democrats—solid south democrats—and want no third party movement. Streaker was evidently a firebrand thrown into the convention and his presence was designed on his part. We repudiate his evident mission. The question will be reopened tomorrow, and Mr. Streaker will discover that in intruding his ideas upon the convention he will have his labor for his pains."

Many other members of the convention indorsed Mr. Kolb's remarks. From indications a lively scene will be presented today when the promised action adverse to Streaker will be called up.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

The convention will be called to order at nine a. m., and will be opened with prayer by the Rev. H. C. Morrison.

1. Unfinished business and reports of committees.
2. Address by President J. S. Newman on "The exact objects a farmer should seek to accomplish and the best means of accomplishing these objects."

11 a. m.—Address by Senator A. H. Colquitt, "Government in its relation to agriculture.'

3 p. m.—Address by M. N. Burke, of Miss., "All cotton, its relation to the present condition of agriculture."

8 p. m.—Address by C. C. Law, of S. C. "The use of commercial fertilizers and its relation to the present condition of agriculture."

Discussions will be sandwiched between the addresses.

Caught on the Fly.

The work on Wall street was begun yesterday morning and granite blocks will be down in less than a week.

A freight train backed into a two-horse wagon at the Whitehall stteet crossing yesterday morning. The wagon was torn to splinters, one of the mules was hurt and the driver barely escaped death by jumping from the car.

Colonel Pringle received a cablegram yesterday announcing the safe arrival in Liverpool of Mrs. J. P. Huntley, Miss Lilian B. Huntley, of Atlanta, and Miss Jessie Campbell, of Rome. These ladies sailed on the steamer Umbria on Saturday, the 6th instant, from New York, and arrived safely yesterday morning in Liverpool. Dr. S. P. Huntley met the party on its arrival.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DUNN—The friends and acquaintances of Colonel John N. Dunn and family are invited to attend the funeral services of Miss Bessie N. Dunn, at Presbyterian chapel, at West End, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: J. O. Wynn, D. H. Browder, Thomas C. Johnson, Charles F. Mathews, E. V. Carter and Samuel Bradford.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

5 or 8p fol nrm d&w

EVERY ONE MUST HELP

Popular Subscription to the Piedmont Fair.

THE LISTS WILL GO OUT TODAY.

Atlanta Must Not Falter in This Great Work—A Largely Increased Force Necessary—Great Demands for Space.

It is fifty-four days from this morning, including Sundays, until the gates of the Piedmont exposition will be opened to the public.

The Popular Subscription.

Elsewhere is an editorial announcing the opening of a popular subscription for the exposition. It is earnestly hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain.

There is not a man in the city of Atlanta who will not be benefitted by this exposition. Its pay rolls for the past two months have averaged four thousand dollars a week, every dollar of which has gone into circulation in Atlanta, and has kept men busy who otherwise would have been idle. The pay rolls are increasing every week, and must increase until the exposition opens, if it is to be finished on the plan mapped out and made necessary by the overwhelming rush of exhibitors. The benefit that will come to this town from having the enormous exposition crowds in Atlanta for the two weeks cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The addition to her manufacturing interests will be incalculable.

Atlanta cannot falter in this work. It is her task, self-appointed, and she must work it out without appeal to outside sources, and without diminishing by one inch the present plan she has made it. This appeal is not made one day sooner than is absolutely necessary. We are obliged to put on five hundred new men at once in order to be ready in time. We need not say more than this to the public spirited people of Atlanta.

Every store and shop in Atlanta should have one of these popular subscription blanks today, and it should be passed around for subscriptions ranging from twenty-five cents up to ten dollars Out of the sixty thousand people of Atlanta, is there one that will not contribute something to the popular exposition subscription? The lists are ready at the exposition rooms or at THE CONSTITION office. Come this morning and get one and offer it to your friends. Make up a subscription, send it into THE CONSTITUTION office tonight and it will be printed. The directors have done their work nobly. They have subscribed without exception from two hundred to seven hundred dollars apiece and have pledged their personal credit to carry through the exposition. We now appeal in their behalf to the general public.

Less than two hundred men have subscribed to the exposition, out of the 60,000 people that will be benefitted.

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ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

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—VIA—

Georgia and South Carolina Railroads

—LEAVE—

New York 3:00 p. m.; arrive at Charleston 5:00 a. m. (62 hours); leave Charleston 3:30 p. m.

—ARRIVE—

Atlanta 6 15 a. m.	Time,	87 hrs.	15 min.
Athens 12 35 p. m.	"	93 "	35 "
Macon 6 40 a. m.	"	87 "	[illegible]
Milledgeville	"	87 "	12 "
Gainesville 8 25 p. m.	"	101 "	25 "
Chattanooga 7 20 p. m.	"	100 "	20 "
Rome 5 10 p. m.	"	98 "	10 "
Nashville 11 55 a. m.	"	116 "	55 "
Montgomery 8 10 p. m.	"	100 "	30 "

STEAMERS

Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.

Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday.

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YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE NEW STEAMERS

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than which there are none finer on Atlanticthe Coast.

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S. C. R'wy, Charleston, S. C.
E. R. DORSEY, G. F. A.
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A. DeW. Sampson, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Theo. G. Eger, Traffic Manager, 35 Broadway, New York City.
W. A. Courtney, Jas. Adger & Co., Charleston, S. C.
J. M. Selkirk, Atlanta, Ga.
S. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. R. R., Atlanta, Ga. june 11 1m on ed pg

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BRIDAL PRESENTS

Largest Stock.
Newest Styles,
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J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 WHITEHALL STREET.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...7 20 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis...1 00 p m
*No. 11—from New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis...3 30 a m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis...7 35 a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati, and Nashville...6 50 p m	*No. 13—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...7 05 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah and Brunswick...5 45 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville...6 05 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points...10 15 p m	*No. 16, for Knoxville and New York...6 00 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*...7 15 a m	To Savannah*...6 50 a m
" Bar'sville†...7 45 a m	To Macon*...8 30 a m
" Bar'sville‡...9 50 a m	To Hapeville†...12 01 p m
" Macon*...1 05 p m	To Macon*...2 00 p m
" Hapeville†...1 40 p m	To Barnesville‡...3 00 p m
" Sav'h*...5 40 p m	To Barnesville†...6 00 p m
" Macon*...9 40 p m	To Savannah*...6 50 p m

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*...2 57 a m	To Chattanooga*...7 50 a m
" Chat'ga*...6 30 a m	To Chattanooga*...1 40 p m
" Marietta...8 00 a m	To Rome...3 45 p m
" Rome...11 05 a m	To Marietta...4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*...1 44 p m	To Chattanooga*...5 50 p m
" Chat'ga*...6 35 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 00 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*...6 10 a m	To Montgomery*...1 20 p m
" LaGrange*...9 15 a m	To LaGrange*...4 55 p m
" Montg'ry*...1 25 p m	To Montgom'ry*...10 00 p m
" Akron and Col'mb's*...5 45 p m	To Akron and Columbus*...6 50 a m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*...6 40 a m	To Augusta*...8 00 a m
" Covington*...7 55 a m	To Decatur...9 00 a m
" Decatur...10 15 a m	To Clarkston...12 10 p m
" Augusta*...1 00 p m	To Augusta*...2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington...6 10 p m
" Augusta*...5 45 p m	To Augusta*...7 30 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula...8 25 pm	*To Charlotte...7 40 pm
*From Charlotte...12 20 pm	To Lula...4 30 pm
*From Charlotte...9 40 pm	*To Charlotte...6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville...6 40 a m	*To Starkville...8 15 am
From Tallapoosa...9 00 a m	T0 Tallapoosa...5 00 pm
*From Starkville...5 41 p m	To Birmingham*...9 50 pm

*Daily—†Daily except Sunday—‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

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Do a general banking business, receive deposits and allow

4 Per Cent Per Annum Interest if Left 90 Days.

Acceptable accounts solicited. State charter subjects the

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Of Atlanta, Ga.
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Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

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Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.
Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
State of Georgia Bonds.
City of Atlanta Bonds.
Central Railroad Debentures.
Other securities bought and sold.

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WE, THE C. H. P. SIGN LETTER CO., NOTIFY the public that we have just opened up a fine line of Nickel, Brass and Gold Sign Letters. Give us a call. Office No. 4 Marietta street, at A. G. Maumenee's jewelry store, Atlanta, Ga.

Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company--Notice to Policy Holders and Creditors.

A. P. BUSH, ASSIGNEE, (4458 VS. THE MOBILE and Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, et als.) In the above entitled cause, it is ordered by the honorable chancery court, lately holden at Mobile, Alabama, that all creditors of said insurance company, who have not heretofore filed them, shall file their claims, or a statement thereof, with the register of said court at Mobile, on or before August 15th, 1887, or they will be forever debarred from participating in the trust fund in the hands of the assignee.
JOSEPH HODGSON,
june30-3t Register in Chancery.

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS are made with patent double acting rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all others in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for Illustrated Catalogue.
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For Children,
For Both Sexes.

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The sun seems scarce a mile away;
When comes Sick Headache to oppress
And every moment brings distress,
Then TARRANT'S SELTZER proves a friend
That Druggists all can recommend.
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Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 16, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½ 20 year	104	105½
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	—
Ga. 7s, gold	106½	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	118	—
S. C. Brown	104	—
Savannah 5s	103	105
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	111	113
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	119	—
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	114	—
Atl'ta 6s, L D	110	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	105
Atlanta 5s	104	105
Atlanta 4½s	102	103
Augusta 7s	113	—
Macon 6s	111	—
Columbus 5s	98	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	—
B'k State Ga	140	—
Gate City Nat	140	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 2897	107	—
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	—

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
A. & C. 1st	113	—
A. & C. inc	101	—
W. of A. 1st	105	107
do. 2d	110	112
Ga. Pac. 1st	106	108
Ga. Pac. 2d	50	55
Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	106½	107½
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	91	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	196	198
At. & Char	80	—
Southwest'n	128	130
S. Carolina	5	10
Central	118	120
Central deb	100	101
Aug. & Sav	125	130
A. & W. Pt	110	112
do. deb	101	103
C., C. & A.	25	85

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, August 16.—There was a much better feeling noticeable in the stock market this morning on renewed buying for London and Chicago, and there was some covering of shorts. London took a few of its favorites and insiders were large purchasers of Reading and Jersey Central, and the July statement of the former is rumored to be particularly good. New England was weaker than of late and led the general list in the afternoon decline. Among the specialties some sharp advances were made, especially in Erie preferred, Memphis and Charleston, and Chattanooga and Hocking Coal. Business, however, was principally confined to six or eight stocks, dealings in which gave character to the entire market. First sales were made on quiet trading, generally at advances over yesterday's closing of ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. Trading soon became brisker and a decidedly firmer tone appeared. The best prices of the day were reached before noon, however, after which time there was a marked falling off in the amount of business done and prices began to yield. The decline lacked vim, however, and few stocks were carried below the opening figures. The market presented no feature of interest and finally closed dull and heavy close to the opening figures. Total sales 221,000 shares.

Exchange dull but steady at 482@483. Monye easy at 1@6, closing offered at 3. Subtreasury balances: Coin, $134,799,000; currency, $13,292,000. Governments dull but steady; 4s 127; 4½s 109⅞. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	103½	N. O. Pac. 1st	81
do. Class B 5s	112	N. Y. Central	109¼
Ga. 7s mortgage	105	Norfolk & W'n pre	44⅝
N. C. 6s	123	Northern Pacific	28¼
do. 4s	97	do. preferred	54½
S. C. con. Bsown	105	Pacific Mail	42
Tenn. settlement 6s	70	Reading	56½
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	10
Virginia consols	46	Richmond & Dan	150
Chesap'ke & Ohio	6	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	29⅞
Chicago & N. W	115⅞	Rock Island	128
do. preferred	145	St. Paul	85¾
Del. & Lack	131¾	do. preferred	120¾
Erie	31	Texas Pacific	28¾
East Tenn., new	12½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	33⅛
Lake Shore	94½	Union Pacific	56⅝
L. & N	63⅛	N. J. Central	76½
Memphis & Char	58	Missouri Pacific	99½
Mobile & Ohio	13	Western Union	74½
N. & C	83¾	Cotton oil trust cest.	34⅝

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. ‖Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 16, 1887.

Net receipts for 3 days 3,766 bales, against 5,166 bales last year; exports 4,503 bales; last year 8,413 bales; stock 123,370 bales; last year 196,191 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
August	9.45@	9.43@ 9.44
September	9.22@	9.22@ 9.23
October	9.18@	9.18@ 9.19
November	9.11@	9.12@ 9.13
December	9.10@	9.11@ 9.12
Janauary	9.13@	9.15@ 9.16
February	9.19@ 9.21	9.21@ 9.22
March	9.27@	9.28@ 9.29
April	9.34@ 9.35	9.34@ 9.35
May	9.44@	9.42@ 9.43

Closed dull but steady; sales 55,000 bales.

Local—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅞c.

NEW YORK, August 16—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: It was decidedly a dull market for cotton contracts and without feature of importance. Liverpool strengthened a fraction, and there was a slight response here, values gaining a few points on a demand from local shorts, but no new orders came in, and the close proved tame throughout. August was quite stupid and weak, but not pressed for sale in the evident absence of a demand, though as a rule holders were very anxious to realize. Crop accounts continue in good form, except in sections of Texas.

NEW YORK, August 16.—[Special.]—From Hubbard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: It is reported that the slight advance in Liverpool today was due to advices from India of damage to the crop by excessive rains, making replanting necessary in many parts of the area. The improvement checked for the moment, the decline in our market and prices opened steady at an advance of about 3 points, which was maintained, with little fluctuations, till the close. Transactions were very light, and there were no new features. The feeling continues bearish, and unless Liverpool advices tomorrow give further encouragement, we look for lower prices. Speculation in August is about dead, 1,000 bales being the extent of the sales of that month during the day. The entire trading was only 55,000 bales and was largely composed of the scalping operations of ring traders. No crop advices of interest were received, and it may be inferred therefrom that prospects continue good.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—12:15 p. m.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 5 7-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 10,000; American 3,100; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 18-64, 5 21-64; September and October delivery 5 9-64, 5 11-64; October and November delivery 5 4-64; November and December delivery 5 2-64; December and January delivery 5 2-64; January and February delivery 5 1-64, 5 2-64; February and March delivery 5 2-64; September delivery 5 19-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—2:00 p.m.—Sales of American 6,600 bales; uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 23-64, value; August and September delivery 5 20-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 11-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 5-64, value; November and December delivery 5 2-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 2-64, sellers; January and February 5 2-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 2-64, buyers; September delivery 5 20-64, buyers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August delivery 5 24-64, sellers; August and September delivlivery 5 20-64, buyers; September and October delivery 5 11-64, sellers; October and November delivery 5 6-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 3-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 2-64, buyers; January and February delivery 5 2-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 3-64, sellers; September delivery 5 20-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, August 16—Cotton firm; sales 630 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; middling Orleans 9¾; net net receipts none; gross 2,629; consolidated net receipts 1,173; exports to Great Britain 352; stock —.

GALVESTON, August 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9; net receipts 608 bales; gross 608; sales 216; stock 3,615.

NORFOLK, August 16—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; net receipts 2 bales; gross 2; stock 942; sales 18; exports coastwise 38.

BALTIMORE, August 16—Cotton nominal; middling 10¼; net receipts 1 bale new; gross 1; sales —; stock 591; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, August 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅞; net receipts 13 bales; gross 480; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, August 16—Cotton nominal; middling 10; net receipts 4 bales; gross 4; sales none; stock 443.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛; net receipts 29 bales; gross 29; sales none; stock 8,051.

SAVANNAH, August 16—Cotton dull; middling 9; net receipts 62 bales, 7 new; gross 62; sales none; stock 899.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16—Cotton steady; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 450 bales; gross 550; sales 2,100; stock 28,438.

MOBILE, August 16—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅛; net receipts 6 bales, new; gross 6; sales none; stock 183; exports coastwise 67.

MEMPHIS, August 16—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; net receipts 7 bales, 1 new; shipments none; sales 650; stock 4,720.

AUGUSTA, August 16—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 590 bales; shipments —; sales none.

CHARLESTON, August 16—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 3 bales; gross 3; sales none; stock 555.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 16—Corn has had its day. So tame has the market for that staple become that tomorrow the wheat crowd on the board of trade will again resume possession of the largest pits. Wheat today was active by spurts, but the feeling most of the session was weak and heavy. Contrary to public advices, private cables reported that Russia and India wheat was offered freely, and on the latter it was rumored that there was considerable selling being done. Statements were also regulated so that open crops would be larger and of better quality than anticipated. Prices were ⅛c lower at the opening, and after fluctuating slightly the market then sold off ¾c from top figures and closed ⅝c lower than yesterday.

Corn—Trading was chiefly local, outside orders being limited and rather irregular—some to buy and others to sell, depending on changes in the outlook of the crop in different sections within the past few days; Near futures were comparatively steady, while the more deferred deliveries ruled easier. The market opened ¼@⅜c under yesterday's closing, fluctuated within ⅛@⅝c range and closed ½c lower for September and ⅝@¾c lower for October and May than yesterday's closing.

The market for oats was fairly active, and, although there was a weak and fractionally lower closing for future deliveries, a pretty active feeling prevailed most of the session. May was the weakest future in the list, closing ⅜c, while the less distant options were ⅛@¼c lower. Receipts continue liberal.

In provision the bear side was regarded with the greatest favor. Operators were circumspect in their movements, yet offerings rather exceeded the demand, and lower prices were the rule in year pork. The decline was 15c in January pork, 27½c in lard for near and next winter's delivery 5@7½ and in short ribs for August, September and October 5@7½c and for January 12½c.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
August	69	69	68⅛
September	70	70⅛	69½
October	71⅝	71⅞	70⅞
CORN—			
August	40⅛	40⅛	39⅞
September	40½	40⅝	40¼
October	41¼	41⅜	40¾
OATS—			
August	24¾	24¾	24¾
September	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
October	26⅛	26⅛	26
PORK—			
January	12 50	12 50	12 45
LARD—			
August	6 52½	6 52½	6 50
September	6 52½	6 52½	6 50
October	6 62½	6 62½	6 60
SHORT RIBS—			
August	7 95	7 95	7 95
September	7 95	7 95	7 95
October	7 95	7 95	7 95

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, August 16, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, August 16—Flour, southern steady and moderately active; common to fair extra $3.30@$4.00; good to choice $4.10@$5.00. Wheat, spot opened firm and closed weak; options opened firm and a trifle higher but soon weakened and declined ½@¾c, leaving off heavy at the lowest after a comparatively moderate business; No. 2 red August 80@80¾; September 80½@80 13-16; October 81⅝@82¼. Corn, moderately active and generally steady; options ¼@½c lower, closing dull and weak; No. 2 September 47⅞@48¼; October 48¾@49⅛. Oats, mixed western 31@33; No. 2 August 30⅛@30¾; September 30⅞@31¼. Hops steady and quiet; state 9@20; California 10@26.

ATLANTA, August 16—Flour—Best patent $5.50; extra fancy $5.00; fancy $4.30@$4.40; extra family $4.15@$4.25; choice family $4.00; family $3.50@$3.75; extra $3.25@$3.75. Wheat—New Tennessee 80@83c; new Georgia 75c. Bran—Large sacks 90c; small 90c. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal— $1.00@$1.10. Grits — $3.60. Corn —Choice white 66@67c; No. 2 white Tennessee 65@66c; No. 2 white mixed 62@64c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 38@40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.05; small bales $1.05; No. 1 large bales $1.00; small bales 95c; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 85c. Peas—Stock —.

ST. LOUIS, August 16—Flour queit and steady; family $2.30@$2.50; choice $3.10@$3.25; fancy $3.85@$4.15; extra fancy $3.85@$3.95; patents $3.85@$4.05. Wheat lower; weakened by discouraging cables and closed ⅝@⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 69¼; August 69⅛ bid; September 70⅛@70⅞. Corn lower; closed ⅜@⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 37@37½; September 36¾@37¼. Oats slightly easier; No. 2 mixed cash 24½@24⅝; August and September 24⅝.

BALTIMORE, August 16—Flour steady and quiet; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.60; family $3.75@$4.35; city mills superfine $2.25@$2.75; extra $3.00@$3.60; Rio brands $4.25@$4.50. Wheat, southern higher for choice; western easier and dull; southern red 80@82; amber 83@84; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 79¼@79¾. Corn, southern nominally steady; white 54@55; yellow 52@53.

CHICAGO, August 16—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour quiet; winter wheat $3.90@$4.35; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $3.50@$4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 68½@68⅝; No. 3 do. 64; No. 2 red 71¾ bid. No. 2 corn 39¾. No. 2 oats 24½@24¾.

CINCINNATI, August 16—Flour firm; family $3.10@$3.35; fancy $3.60@$3.75. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 73½. Corn easier and lower; No. 2 mixed 46½. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 28¾.

LOUISVILLE, August 16—Grain firm. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 70. Corn, No. 2 mixed 42½@45; do. white —. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 27½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 16— Coffee—Firm and in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 22½c; good 21½c; fair 20½c; low grade 19c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 7¾c; standard granulated 6¾c; off A 6⅝c; extra C 6¼. Syrups — New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 30@35c; common 20@25c. Teas — Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 19c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 6½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 60c; pails 60c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ℔ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood ℔ gross $1.15; ℔ 200 $2.50; ℔ 3.50; ℔ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5¾c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 4c. Salt—Virginia 70@75c. Cheese—Cream 16c; factory 14c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16—Coffee strong and higher; Rio cargoes common to prime 18@20¾. Sugar strong; Louisiana open kettle fully fair 5⅝; good fair 5⅜; good common to fair 4½@4¾; common to good common 4¼@4⅜; centrifugals, choice white 6 3-16; off white 6@6⅛; choice yellow clarified 6⅛; prime do. 6 3-16; seconds 5½@6. Molasses strong; open kettle choice 46; strictly prime 42@43; good prime 37@38; good fair 30@32; fair 28@30; good common 25@27; common 20@25; centrifugals strictly prime to fancy 28@33; fair to good prime 22@25; common to good common 18@21. Louisiana syrup 30@32. Rice firmer; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4¼@5.

NEW YORK, August 16—Coffee, fair Rio firm at 19½; No. 7 Rio August 17.75@17.85; September 17.80@18.95; October 17.90@18.10. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining 4 9-16; refined steady; C 4⅝@4¾; extra C 4⅞; white extra C 5 1-16; yellow 4½@4½; off A 5 3-16@5 5-16; mould A 5 15-16; stadard A 5½@5 9-16; confectioners A 5 13-16; cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16@6⅛; powdered 6@6 1-16; granulated 5 15-16; cubes 6. Molasses dull and nominal; 50-test 19½; extra heavy black strap 10¾. Rice firm with a fair inquiry; domestic 4½@5¾.

CINCINNATI, August 16—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7½; New Orleans 4¾@5½.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, August 16—Provisions weak. Pork, new $15.00. Lard 6.35. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.50; long clear 7.75; clear ribs 7.87½@8.00; short clear 8.25@8.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.12½@6.25; long clear 8.75@8.80; short ribs 8.80@8.85; short clear 9.05@9.10; hams 12@14.

NEW YORK, August 16—Pork steady; old mess $15.00@$15.25; new $15.50@$16.00. Middles dull and nominal. Lard 4@6 points lower with a moderate speculative business; western steam spot 6.87½; September 6.84@6.86; October 6.91@6.93; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.15.

LOUISVILLE, August 16—Provisions steady. Bacon, clear rib sides 9.25; clear sides 9.75; shoulders 6.25. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 8⅜; clear sides 8¾; shoulders 6.00. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11¾@13. Lard, choice leaf 8.

CHICAGO, August 16—Cash quotations were as follows; Mess pork $15.00. Lard 6.50. Short ribs loose 7.95. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.50@5.70; short clear sides boxed 8.35@8.40.

CINCINNATI, August 16—Pork easy at $15.25. Lard weak at 6.30. Bulk meats easier; short ribs 8. Bacon in light demand and easier; short ribs 9; short clear 9⅝.

ATLANTA, August 16—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8.90c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@14½c. Lard—Tierces refined 7¼c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 16—Apples—$2.50@$3.00 ℔ bbl. Lemons—$6.00 @ $7.00. Oranges—Messina $5.00. Cocoanuts — None. Pineapples —$1.00@$1.20 ℔ doz. Bananas — Selected $1.75@$2.00; small $1.00@$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $2.40; ½ boxes $1.40; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—17½c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@8c; sundried peaches 6@8c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 16 — Turpentine firm at 29½; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.10; yellow dip $1.75; virgin $1.75.

SAVANNAH, August 16—Turpentine firm at 29½; sales 200 barrels; rosin steady at 90@$1.00; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 16—Turpentine steady at 30; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, August 16 — Rosin dull at $1.00@$1.10; turpentine steady at 32@32½.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 16—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.95@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $2.50. Trace-chains 32@ … Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Wellbuckets $3.75@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Swead iron …; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.40; steel $2.50. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ℔ ℔ 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 16—Eggs—12½@13c. Butter —Gilt edge 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small ?@10c. Irish Potatoes—$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—None. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$3.00. Cabbage—2½c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 16—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, August 16 — Hogs firm; common and light $4.00@$5.10; packing and butchers $4.25@$5.50.

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AT AUCTION

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED MACHINERY will be sold at auction Wednesday, August 10th, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Woonsocket, R. I: 39-inch Kitson lappers with countershafts attached. 36—36-inch Franklin foundry cards. 36—30-inch Whitin cards. 1—36-inch Hardy, four flat top grinder. 1—30-inch Lowell doubler. 4 Whitin railway heads. 3 heads 1st, drawing 2 to 1, 12 deliveries. 3 City machine company slubbers, 224 spindles. 1 Mason slubber, 80 spindles. 9 fly frames, 1,032 spindles. 53 warp frames, 6,928 sawyer spindles. 4 spoolers, 400 spindles. Hopedale warpers. 5,728 mule spindles. Also lot of warp quilts, bobbins, spools, warper beams, etc. The above sale will take place at the Woonsocket Company's mill, so called, recently purchased by us, where machinery can be inspected at any time before day of sale.
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JEFFERSON ALDRICH, Auctioneer.

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$1900 for 4r house and 2r kitchen, large lot, Richardson street, near Pryor; shades, flowers, garden, fine water.
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$1350 for lot 52x125, Hood, near Rawson.
$3500 for 4r house, Mitchell, near Whitehall.
$3000 for 8r house Decatur street, deep lot near in.
$400 for lot 60x100, joins Third Baptist church.
$3000 for 7r house, Crew, corner lot, good water, shades, etc.
$3750 for lot 100x200, West Peachtree, fashionable locality.
$1850 for 7r house; large lot, West Hunter, very desirable.
$6000 for beautiful Peachtree street lot, 280 feet front
$3750 for 7r house, Currier, near Peachtree, 50x180.
$3500, nearest lot vacant on North Forsyth.
$2100 for 5r house, Williams, new and comfortable.
$1900 for 5r house, Simpson; gas, water, cheap.
$3000 for farm, 130 acres, near Decatur, on railroad.
$3500 for 8r house and 7 acres, Decatur, Ga.
$3000 for 7r house, Rawson, 87x200; bargain in this.
$1850 for 5r house, Simpson, near Hill monument.
$1350, Currier, near Calhoun, 50x175, to alley.
$2000 for 6r house and 10 acre farm, near Edgewood and railroad.
$2500, farm near Edgewood and railroad, 32 acres.
$1800, 4r house and 11 acre farm near Edgewood and railroad.
$2100 for 26 acre farm near Belt railroad.
$1100, 3r house and 10 acre farm near East Tennessee shops.
$1100, grand Etowah river farm near Cartersville.
$6500, 8r house, Crew street, 111x200, nice place.
$2000, 26 acres ¼ mile of Belt R R, near W & A R R
$1000, 4 vacant lots, Fowler and Lovejoy streets.
$600 vacant lot 40x100, cor Boulevard and Gartrell.
$400 vacant lot 120x115 cor Chesnutt and W Hunter.
$1200, finest place on Richardson street. Gilt edge.
$2300, 7r house, lot 60x165, Richardsont street. Installments.
$400, vacant lot, 50x100, on Parker st., near Spring.
$1200, 4 houses, corner lot, Foster street. Rents $20 per month.
$1000 each, two lots, Ga R R, near Col Hulsey's.
$2600, acre lot, fronts 200 feet on Ga R R, city limits.
$2000, lot 200x100, cor Ga Avenue and Cooper street.
$2300, 6r house, lot 48x100, Williams street. Installments.
$850, vacant lot 50x150, Luckie street.
$5000, 6 acre tract; beautiful grove, opposite A. Murphey's.
$1200, lot 55x198, corner Richardson and Cooper.
$1800, 6r house, lot 60x150, Crumley street. This house is well finished. Cost $1500 to build it.
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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF FREMONT & RYAN, BEING A limited partnership, formed in accordance with the laws of Georgia, in which Frank M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan are general partners, and John J. McDonough and Tiney B. Thompson are special partners, will, by the mutual consent of the partners composing said firm, be dissolved on the 8th day of September next. All parties indebted to said firm will please call and settle with Frank M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan, general partners, and all parties having claims against said firm will please present them to said Frank M. Fremont and Leon I Ryan, general partners, for payment.

This declaration of intention to dissolve said firm is made, filed and recorded, and will be advertised as by law provided for. This, August 9th, 1887.

FRANK M. FREMONT,
LEON I. RYAN,
JOHN J. McDONOUGH,
TINEY B. THOMPSON.

Clerk's Office, Fulton Superior Court, Georgia.—Filed in office for record, this, 9th day of August, 1887, and recorded the same day in Book A of partnerships, page 11.
C. H. STRONG,
C. S. C. F. C.

The above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of declaration of intention for dissolution of the limited partnership of Fremont & Ryan, as the same appears of record in my office. This, August 9th, 1887.
C. H. STRONG,
aug 10, 4t wed C. S. C.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPERior court of said county: The petition of F. M. Fremont and Leon I. Ryan, of said state and county, J. J. McDonough and T. B. Thompson, of Chatham county, said state, and H. M. Rountree, of Emanuel county, said state, shows that they desire to be incorporated under the corporate name of PIEDMONT LUMBER COMPANY;

That the object of said corporation is to carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in lumber; to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, timber, doors, sashes, blinds, and all other kinds of material for building; to buy, lease, own and operate steam sawmills, planing mills, sash and blind factories at all such places as they may see fit; to buy, lease, own and sell lands, timber and timber lands; to buy and own stock, tools, implements and all other appliances and appurtenances necessary or proper, and generally to do all such matters and things as are incident or common to the business of manufacturing lumber, operating sawmills, etc.: and dealing in lumber, lands, timber and timber lands; and to buy, lease and own all such property, real and personal, as may be necessary in the conduct or course of the business aforesaid; and the same to sell, convey, let, mortgage and dispose of in any manner and at any time the said corporation may see proper.

The amount of capital to be employed in said business, and actually paid in, is the sum of thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars, and divided into shares of one hundred ($100) dollars each, but they desire to increase the same from time to time as they and their associates and successors may determine, to any amount not to exceed in all one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars:

That their principal office and place of doing business will be in said Fulton county, but they will own lands, timber, mills and other property, in various counties of this state.

Wherefore, petitioners pray that they, their associates and successors may be incorporated under the name of Piedmont Lumber company, for the purpose of carrying on the business aforesaid, with a paid up capital of thirty-five thousand ($35,000.00) dollars, divided into shares of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each, but with the privilege of increasing their said capital from time to time to such amount and in such manner as they, their associates and successors may determine, not to exceed in all the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000.00) dollars, for the term of twenty years, with their principal office and place of doing business in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia; and that your petitioners may have conferred upon them, their associates and successors, all such rights, powers and privileges as are usual or incident to such corporations.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

PORTER KING,
Attorney for Petitioners.

Filed in office this August 9th, 1887.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
This August 9th, 1887. aug10,17,14,31,sept7,wed

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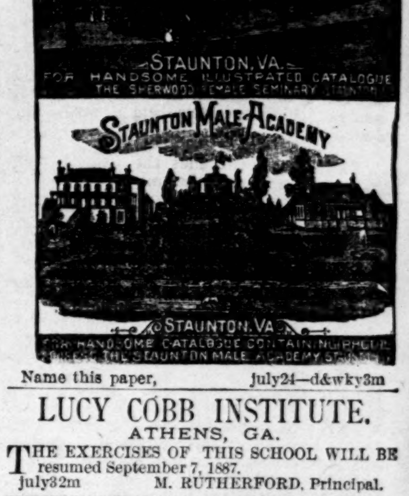
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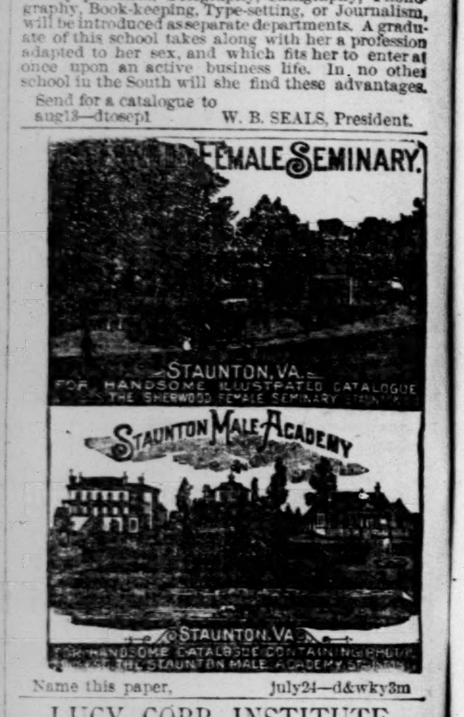
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Hawkes' Wonderful Glasses.

As we read Mr. Hawkes' testimonials from governors, senators, legislators, men of science and distinguished citizens throughout the United States, who testify to having their eyes improved, and some restored, by the use of his celebrated glasses, we realize that a glass that will reflect such brilliancy of light as to enable the wearer to see as in youth, and to read for hours either by candle or other artificial light, surely is to be desired by all spectacle wearers. A. K. Kawkes, optician, under Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Hawkes's new crystalized lenses have won the admiration of all spectacle wearers, fitted to all conditions of the eye by A. K. Hawkes, optician, under Kimball house.

The Wonderful Electric Well.

The Hillman House, Hillman, Ga., now open. All trains on the Georgia railroad connect at Barnett for Hillman. 1m

Gem of Music—Poe's Bells.

John Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Price $1.00.
aug 11 2w

A DAY IN ROME.

Royal Reception Tendered the Atlanta Gun Club—The Shoot.

The members of the Atlanta Gun club went up to Rome yesterday and were royally entertained by the gentlemen composing the gun club of that city.

The Atlanta gentlemen left the city on the 7:35 train yesterday morning. Arriving in Rome they were met by the Rome club and driven in carriages to the residence of Mr. T. F. Howell, where a magnificent barbecue had been prepared. The guests were welcomed in a pretty speech by Judge Branham. Mr. W. A. Hemphill responded on behalf of the visitors.

After dinner the two clubs repaired to the Rome shooting grounds, where a match of wenty rounds was shot. Rome came off victorious, the full score being as follows:

ROME.		ATLANTA.	
J. B. S. Holmes	16	Frank Holland	12
William Towers	12	W. A. Hemphill	8
F. C. Hand	14	W. A. Hemphill, Jr.	13
Joe Veal	13	W. L. Boyd	14
Dallas Turner	15	T. B. Lyon	16
W. D. Adkins	15	John L. Clark	10
Underwood	10	F. E. Block	6
R. T. Armstrong	14	H. C. Lemon	10
A. W. Watton	7	H. M. Cottingham	13
D. F. Allgood	11	C. L. Anderson	16
J. J. Seay	12	W. H. Patterson	9
T. L. Robinson	8	L. J. Alston	10
A.S. Hamilton	15	C. Berkley	12
Total	162	Total	149

For the prize offered for the best shot, Messrs. Holmes of Rome, and Lyon and Anderson of Atlanta were tied, each having made 16. After the club shoot, these three shot off the tie. Mr. Anderson missed the first round. For six rounds neither Mr. Holmes nor Mr. Lyon missed. On the seventh, Mr. Holmes missed and Mr. Lyon hit, thus winning the individual badge.

After the match, the members of both clubs repaired to the residence of Dr. J. B. L. Holmes, where they did justice to an elegant repast.

The members of the Atlanta club returned home last night, more than pleased with their short visit. They have invited the Rome club to be their guests, in this city, on the first Tuesday in September, at which time a return match will be shot. At that contest Mr. Lyon will offer the badge he won yesterday to the man making the best shot.

THE ANNUAL CELEBRATION

Of the DeKalb Sunday School Association and Election of Officers.

The DeKalb County Sunday School Association met yesterday morning in the tabernacle at Decatur. The meeting being the annual one at which officers of the association are elected.

Hon M. A. Chandler, president of the association, was not present and Mr. Mark W. Johnson, one of the vice presidents, called the meeting to order. Bible reading followed and then the Rev. Dr. Mulligan the chaplain, delivered a most fervent prayer. Delegates from the various Sunday schools presented credentials and were given seats. The annual reports were presented and then an election of officers was held and resulted:

President—M. A. Candler; Vice-Presidents—Joseph W. Carley; Asa G. Candler, W. M. McKee, J. C. Johnson, N. M. Reed, J. M. Akins, T. E. Chewning, J. B. Wade, W. H. Roland, George R. Wells, L. W. Rogers, G. W. Webb, jr.

The executive committee was then formed, and is as follows:

W. J. Houston, chairman; John B. Stewart, I. N Nash, T. J. Jackson, W. F. Pattillo.

Mr. George A. Ramspeck was then re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Dr. S. J. Hillyer was made chaplain.

Mr. C. F. Fairbanks was elected as chorister.

Mr. C. W. McGinnis was elected marshal.

The annual celebration of the association takes place today. These celebrations are always largely attended, and the present one promises to surpass all previous ones. Judge H. E. W. Palmer will deliver the address. Parties in Atlanta desiring to attend the association can leave the city at 8 and at 9 and at 12 o'clock.

The singing contests this year will be unusually interesting.

THE BICYCLE PARADE.

Preparations for the Great Fairburn Race on the 27th.

Look out for the parade of wheelmen this evening!

The boys have been busy for some weeks training for the great race from Fairburn to Atlanta on the 27th, and they parade that they may show the people of Atlanta who they are and what they can do.

It is expected that there will be from twenty to twenty-five wheels in line this evening, and the pretty uniforms of the 'cyclers will add greatly to the attractiveness of the parade.

Everybody should make it a point to catch a sight of the parade.

EDGEWOOD ETCHINGS.

Professor Homer Wright, the distinguished and popular principal of the Quitman academy, is spending a few days with his brother-in-law, Lieutenant C. W. Smith.

Professor Dowman is erecting a fine residence on Hayne street, near the residence of Dr. C. F. Binder.

Colonel P. H. Harralson has returned from the eastern watering places to find Edgewood far superior in the matter of health.

An interesting revival is progressing at Beach Spring Baptist church. Three have joined by letter and one by experience. Rev. P. A. Hughes, of Atlanta, is assisting the pastor, Rev. D. V. Stephens.

Colonel J. A. Scott contemplates erecting a handsome residence on Smith avenue, near the residence of Lieutenant C. W. Smith.

Close by the Methodist church reside two households who are made happy regularly every year by the addition of a bright little cherub each.

Notice! Notice!

I have been reappointed sole agent for the sale of the Glen Mary coal in this market and vicinity, and I beg leave to say to my friends and patrons, that we have the best facilities in the south for handling coal, being located at 20 Magnolia street, near corner of Marietta street, right on the Western and Atlantic railroad, with a large coal elevator with a capacity of four million pounds, which we keep constantly filled with coal so as to insure our customers a full supply at all times, (and the beauty is, it is nice and dry). This coal has a wide reputation, and is well known in this market for its excellent qualties as a domestic and steaming coal; so without expaciating on the good qualities of this coal, I will simply state the different grades we expeet to keep constantly on hand, which we offer both at wholesale and retail, and all we ask is for you to try it: Prime lump, for grates, screened over six inch screen; round lump, for grates and stoves, screened over two inch screen; nut coal, for stoves and engines, screened over one inch screen.

The above grades differ in price, but the burning qualities are about the same. I give my personal attention to my office affairs, weighing, etc., and I will guarantee all orders received will be honestly and faithfully filled. Soliciting your patronage, I am as ever. Yours truly,
J. C. WILSON, Sole Agent,
20 Magnolia st., near corner Marietta st.
Telephone 354. d3t sat mon wed

The Farmers

or those of them who are beyond the meridian of life, and require artificial aid in reading or writing will find that Hawkes' new crystalized lenses will enable them to see, as in youth, the finest print with comparative ease and comfort. A. K. Hawkes, optician, under Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

"She" is Far Surpassed.

By "Allan Quatermain," Haggards' latest. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Head-Notes of the Supreme Court.

The pamphlet containing the head-notes of decisions rendered by the supreme court at the last term will be out tomorrow, and will be on sale at THE CONSTITUTION office at $1.00 a copy. In addition to the head-notes, the recent act of congress in regard to the removal of cases from the state to the federal courts, which is of great importance to the bar, is printed in full in this pamphlet.

FOR RENT.

Large double store now occupied by Morrison & Co., Republic block, opposite Kimball House, is for rent. Apply to Mrs. Lochrane, 342 Peachtree street, or 52 and 53 Gate City Bank Building.
ELGIN LOCHRANE.
tf

Gold, silver, steel, celuloid, shell, rubber, lignoid nickle, rimless, and other variety of spectacles and eyeglass frames. At A. K. Hawkes' optician, Atlanta, Ga.

Lovers of Sensational

Novels should read "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents; 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

JEWELRY.

STILSON, Jeweler,
55 Whitehall Street.

Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silver ware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc.,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And every article GUARANTEED strictly as represented.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

Return Day for the Superior Court Yesterday.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CASES FILED.

The News of the Various Departments, State, County and Municipal—Other Interesting Notes.

Governor Gordon presided over the farmers' convention yesterday, making an interesting speech to that body on taking the chair. He was at his desk, however, at the capitol for several hours during the day. It being return day for the superior court, a large number of cases were filed in the clerk's office yesterday. Other matters will be found below.

The Governor and His Cabinet.

GOVERNOR GORDON spent the morning yesterday in presiding over the interstate farmers' convention. It was afternoon when he reached his office, but he spent an hour or two in attending to various matters that needed his attention before going to dinner. Returning in the afternoon he devoted the whole time to business, and managed to transact a large amount before the day closed.

THE ADDRESS that the governor will make to the people of Georgia in regard to the approaching constitutional centennial, is being printed in order that copies may be sent to the various journals, thus permitting the publication of the address to take place in the various cities of the state simultaneously. The exact nature of the address is not known, but it is believed that after stating the fact that the celebration will take place, it goes on to recount the various circumstances connected with the event, the framing and adoption of the constitution, the subsequent effect upon the people, the permanent nature and influence it has to this day exercised upon and over American institutions. Then, the people of the state are called upon to make suitable preparation for the state's representation on the occasion of the celebration. This is believed to be the purport of the address. It is likely that it will be given to the press the latter part of the present week.

THE 8TH GEORGIA REGIMENT, one of the bravest that went from Georgia to the confederate army, will have a grand reunion and celebration on August 30th at Graham's spring, near Rome. The regiment was commanded at the close of the war by Colonel John R. Towers, now the principal keeper of the penitentiary. The 8th regiment participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and won imperishable renown. It was the regiment that Beauregard saluted with the words: "Eighth Georgia! I salute you!" after a battle in which the regiment lost heavily but turned the tide of battle. Governor Gordon has been invited to make an address upon the occasion, and has consented to do so.

A NEW MILITIA DISTRICT with suitable metes and bounds was formed yesterday in Montgomery county. The governor by executive order gave the new district the number of 1417. A new district was formed day before yesterday in DeKalb county, which was numbered 1416. Governor Gordon also commissioned Thomas J. Crabb, as whipping boss of penitentiary company number 2, located at Gress Mills. The whipping boss is selected by the lessees, approved by the principal keeper, and appointed by the executive. It is a penitentiary offense for any one not regularly appointed and commissioned to strike a convict for disobedience or any kind of misbehavior.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL WRIGHT received yesterday tax digests from the three counties of Washington, Spalding and Worth. Washington returned $3,656,142, an increase of $180,474; Spalding returned $2,715,246, an increase of $102,734; Worth returned $2,028,654, an increase of $57,679. The combined increase reported by the three counties amounted to $340,887, which makes the aggregate increase to date something over $11,000,000. All the counties have reported except five, and these are shortly expected. Floyd county is among the the number remaining to be heard from and as there is a large increase reported there, it is more than likely that the aggregate for the year will swell $12,000,000.

ASSISTANT KEEPER SHUBRICK returned last night from a short tour to a few convict camps. In reply to a question as to the condition of matters where he had visited, he stated that everything was getting along well. He leaves again today for the purpose of completing his tour of inspection. The list of discharges for September have not yet been made out, but Principal Keeper Towers said yesterday that he had been examining the matter and was of the opinion that there would be between twenty-five and thirty convicts who would regain their liberty during that month.

ADJUTANT GENERAL KELL on yesterday received from Hon. George C. Grogan, the mayor or Elberton, Ga., a letter acquainting him with the fact that the Elberton Light Infantry had organized and would be pleased to be enrolled regularly among the volunteer forces of the state and receive the aid and benefit that the military of the state was entitled to under the general act passed by the last congress. As the military advisory board at its last session in Atlanta passed an order that no company should be organized without being first passed upon by the military board, the adjutant-general does not desire to call the board together simply to pass upon this single request, so in order to avoid this he will send the letter to each member of the board for his individual expression and opinion. This will delay an answer to the request for several weeks.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT yesterday was the headquarters of the various delegates to the inter-state farmers' convention. During the day the delegates were constantly coming and going, and the department was the scene of considerable activity. As members would arrive the officials would register their names, and give to each appropriate badges. The various specimens of Georgia productions preserved in the department were examined by a number of delegates. The department will be the headquarters for the delegates during their stay in the city, and writing material, etc., will be found there by any delegate who desires to avail himself of such materials.

IT WAS STATED AT THE agricultural department yesterday by several delegates from North Carolina that by far the greater portion of delegates from that state had been left behind owing to the refusal of certain railroads to give the rate agreed upon by those in authority. The railroads named by the delegates as refusing to make the reduced rates were the Raleigh and Gaston and North Carolina railroad, the last named line being controlled by the Richmond and Danville. Delegates from other sections report considerable trouble in regard to the same matter, but the only case of absolute refusal mentioned was that of the two North Carolina roads.

AN ATLANTA LADY sent to the department of agriculture yesterday a basket of Irish potatoes, raised by her in this ctiy. They are the second crop, and the specimens were seen by a number of delegates to the inter-state farmers convention, who pronounced them the finest specimens of the kind they ever saw. The lady who raised the potatoes is named Mrs. McKinley.

EXECUTIVE VISITORS yesterday were very few, owing to the absence of Governor Gordon at the opera house during the morning. Among those who called, however, were Colonel Mark Hardin, clerk of the house, Mr. Richard McLaughlin, Colonel Peter Reilley, of Savannah, A. H. Simmons, Chattanooga, Captain Haygood and Colonel Waring of the governor's staff, Captain Wimberley, of Twiggs county, and others.

The Court House.

ORDINARY CALHOUN appointed, on yesterday, Captain J. W. English as temporary administrator on the estate of the late Charles D. Horn. A rough estimate of the estate was made and it was stated to be $100,000. It is thought, however, that it will go much higher.

The Customhouse.

JAMES LOWE, OF Habersham county, was on yesterday taken to the Albany penitentiary to serve a fifteen years' sentence for illicit distilling. On July 6, Lowe pleaded guilty to the charge, and as he was at the time under a suspension of sentence for the same offense, Judge Newman gave him a heavy sentence.

FOUR ILLICIT DISTILLERIES have been broken up by the revenue authorities within the last few days. Colonel Chapman and Deputy Marshal Kellogg caught Jackson Leadbitter and William Jones in the act of running an illicit distillery in Dawson county, and both were arrested. Both men are under bond for former offenses.

Deputy Collector Alexander caught Jasper Rider distilling brandy in Lumpkin county and destroyed his still and arrested Rider.

Deputy Marshal W. Y. Carter, got W. B. Seagraves, B. G. Bullock, and A. M. Bradley upon the charge of illicit distilling. The three men were brought to jail yesterday, having been committed by Commissioner Gaston.

Deputy Marshal Grant got George Forrester, W. D. Powers and General S. Faulkner in Hall county on the same charge, and brought the three to jail.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Distinguished Men.

Gov. John Ireland, of Texas; Simon P. Hughes, Governor of Arkansas; S. D. McEnery, Governor of Louisiana; E. B. Turner, Judge U. S. Court; ex-Gov. Hubbard, Minister to Japan; Marion Martin, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Texas; W. R. Miller, ex-Governor of Arkansas, and many others; E. A. Perry, Governor of Florida; W. D. Bloxham, ex-Governor of Florida, and hundreds of other distinguished men in the United States in all the professions and in every department of science have had their sight improved by the use of Hawkes' New Spectacles Office under Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Warning.

How many people ruin their stomachs by swallowing cold drinks on a hot summer day when they could avoid all danger by adding ten drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, besides imparting a delicious flavor to their summer beverages.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ALL THIN GOODS
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GEORGE MUSE,
CLOTHIER,
38 WHITEHALL STREET.

42 & 44 PEACHTREE ST.

Andrew J. Miller & Son.

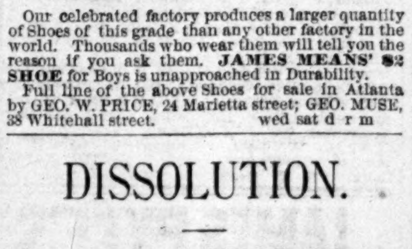
New Furniture just received.
New Carpets just received.
New Shades just received.
Mosquito Nets just received.
Parlor Suits just made.
Baby Carriages.
Best equipped store in Atlanta.
Give us an early call.
You can't miss the place.
Send for new Illustrated Catalogue.

Ask your dealer for the James Means $3 Shoe **Caution!** Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the **original** $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which acknowledge their own inferiority by attempting to build upon the reputation of the original.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp-

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

For Gentlemen.



Made in Button, Congress and Lace. Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
J. Means & Co.
41 Lincoln St.
Boston, Mass.

Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of Shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' $2 SHOE for Boys is unapproached in Durability.

Full line of the above Shoes for sale in Atlanta by GEO. W. PRICE, 24 Marietta street; GEO. MUSE, 38 Whitehall street. wed sat d r m

DISSOLUTION.

EDGEWOOD, August 15th, 1887.

THE FIRM OF MAYSON & COPELAN, AT Edgewood, Ga., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. D. Copelan being forced to withdraw to look after his interest elsewhere. Cliff C. Mayson has associated with himself his father, J. R. Mayson. The firm from this date will be Cliff C. Mayson & Co. The new firm will continue business at the old stand, will assume all debts made by the old firm, and collect all outstanding claims in favor of the same.

CLIFF C. MAYSON,
J. D. COPELAN.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF MAYSON & Copelan, I wish to thank our friends for their liberal trade in the past, and ask a continuation of the same to my young friend Cliff. I will add that I had rather be associated with him in business than any young man I know. He is kind, obliging and will do what is right for you.

J. D. COPELAN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS FOR THE ERECTION OF A PASSENGER and Freight Depot at Locust Grove, on the line of the E. T., V. & G. R'y, will be received at office of the Superintendent, in Atlanta, Ga., on or before August 20th. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at any time.

E. H. BARNES,
August 15th, 1887. Superintendent.

ART GOODS.

THORNTON'S
BARGAINS FOR AUGUST
—IN—
STATIONERY, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

The following named goods have been greatly reduced in price to close out and make room for our new fall stock soon to arrive. Read our prices.

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

100 best artotype steel engravings in handsome bronze frames at $2.75 each, regular price $4; 75 same style engravings in gilt frames at $2 each, regular price $3.50; 300 best artotype engravings in sheet at 75 cents each, just half price. Handsome Oil Paintings at $1.75, old price $3, and a large stock of other pictures at equally low prices. Now is the time to buy pictures at a nominal price. Elegant 8x10 cabinet gilt frame for photo at 50c; plush and brass cabinet good frame at 20c a piece, regular price 40c.

500 boxes good note paper at 10c per box, with envelopes to match; 200 boxes extra note paper, at 25c, worth 40c.

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.

50,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6½, at 85c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, extra quality, 90c per M.
50 reams good note paper at 60c per ream.
50 reams extra note paper at 75c per ream.
50 reams super fine note paper at $1 per ream.
Ladies' best visiting cards at 20c per package.
Specialties—Picture frames, easels, artists' canvas and crayon sketches for portraits made to order.
Give us a call and see these goods and we are certain you will be pleased with them.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
28 Whitehall street,
7p un mus Telephone 236.

GROCERIES.

REGAL PATENT FLOUR
The Highest Grade Patent
FLOUR
Sold in the World!

If your Grocer has sent you a Flour you do not like, try one sack or barrel of

REGAL PATENT!
SOLD ONLY BY US!
General Agents for the Mill!

Send us a 1-cent stamp for our complete price list of groceries.

HOYT & THORN,
90 WHITEHALL STREET.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE
—TO—
Railroad Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received until noon on

Wednesday, August 17th,

for the building of a section of fourteen (14) miles of the

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS R R

beginning six (6) miles south of Chattanooga and extending southward, via Crawfish springs (a contract having already been closed for the first six miles.)

Bids will include all work and material necessary to complete the road ready for trains except rails and truck fixtures.

Separate Bids for Cross-ties and Bridges

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Full information concerning the work can be obtained, and profiles and specifications examined at the Chattanooga National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Address
J. D. WILLIAMSON,
For Rome & Carrollton Construction Co.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned for the erection of a

LABORATORY BUILDING

for the A. & M. College at Auburn, Ala., until Saturday, August 27th, 1887. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga., until Thursday, August 18th, and from that time until August 27th at the office of the president of the A. & M. College, Auburn, Ala.

Bond, with approved security, will be required equal to one-half the amount of the contract price. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

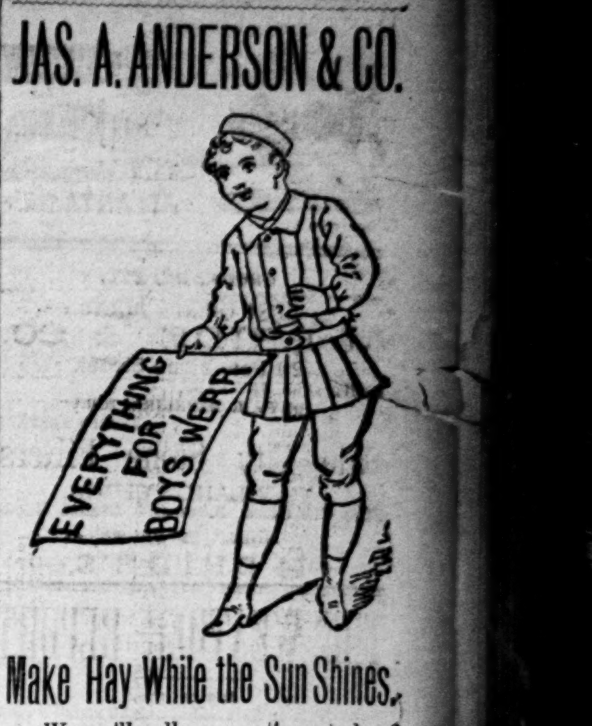
W. L. BROWN,
President A. & M. College,
Auburn, Ala.

CHIPMAN PILLS.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR
SICK HEADACHE, MALARIA AND DYSPEPSIA.

Mild in their action, purifying the blood, increasing the appetite, making you feel new. Sold by C. D. Jones, 26 Whitehall street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.



Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

We will sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR regardless of Cost for THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Men, Women and Children should take advantage of this opportunity.

Our buyer is now in New York and we must sell this stock to make room for the immense stock he is having made.

'A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICENT.'

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 WHITEHALL ST.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S SPECIAL COLUMN.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE.

TO FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS: Already our correspondence and the calls in our offices indicate a great demand this fall and winter for farm lands reasonably near Atlanta and its railroads. To meet this demand we propose to furnish those wishing to sell with blanks on which to describe their property if they will advise us by postal card or otherwise that they wish to sell. If no sale is made owners will be at no expense. If we make sale, we get a commission of 5 per cent on the amount of the sale. Write to us for blanks if you wish to sell or exchange your property, SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

MACON, GA., SUBURBAN LAND—$8,500 for 200 acres through which the Central railroad runs for three-fourths of a mile, only 4½ miles this side of Macon, in a neighborhood of first-class people like Edgewood or West End; about 100 acres open and in cultivation; 40 acres, of very select fruits, particular about 25 acres early peaches which begin to ripen in May and which command from $3 to $4 per bushel in Macon, and, like those recently sold in Boston by Mr. Rumph, of Fort Valley, for $22 per crate there. On the land are several bold springs and branches and one very fine chalybeate spring; there is a new 6 room cottage with all the rooms and halls and verandahs well finished in good taste; good barn, stable, tenant houses, etc. Summerfield Station on the Central railroad is hardly half a mile distant and accommodation trains put you off at the door. The drive up from the court house in Macon is 4½ miles through the fashionable portion of the city on College Hill and Vineville by many charming villas, is a most pleasant one, and the capitalist who is wise enough to see how soon all desirable lands near our first-class southern cities are going to enhance in value [illegible] not be slow to invest in them and reap the [illegible]ward of his good judgment. Such land as this accessible by rail and fine drives between such cities as Macon and Atlanta, will soon bring $150 to $200 per acre. This is a choice home and a rare investment. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

$7,000 FOR COOPER ST. HOME with 9 rooms, kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, carriage house, garden, all late improvements, lot 119x230 feet, pleasant neighborhood, paved walks, near car line, terms liberal. We are going to sell this very choice place quickly and wish all purchasers to take notice of this bargain.

$6,000 FOR A WEST BAKER STREET 10 room residence with water, gas, all late conveniences, house new, lot 58x170 feet with 10 feet alley, rents now for $20 per month. Terms of sale very liberal. Location near Peachtree car line and Hill monument.

100 ACRES near E. T. Shops and Clark University for $10,000. Plenty or water and shade. Quite a village is building up about this property and small lots are already in demand; streets are laid out from the E. T. and Hawkinsville railroads directly through this land, Pryor street being the main one. The 100 acres will be sold in tracts of from 15 to 20 acres, but the price will be increased to some extent. Investers investigate this.

PEACHTREE LOT 60x200 feet to 160 ft alley on car line, high, level and choice, for only $2,500, on very easy payments. No city taxes.

FARMS, FARMS, FARMS—Near Atlanta, near Macon, near Augusta, indeed farms in Georgia to suit all buyers.

WEST PEACHTREE HOME—6 rooms, new, modern conveniences, fine lot east front, near Hill monument, only $5,250.

WEST PEACHTREE STREET Vacant Lot one block from Peachtree car line, 67x140 feet, a corner, high and choice, and inside lot in rear 55x134 ft, both for $5,250; one-fifth cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years with 8 per cent interest.

MARIETTA STREET 5 Store lots, central, 2 blocks from Postoffice for $8,000, on easy payments.

FORSYTH ST. COTTAGE HOME with everything to commend it to a small family seeking a neat modern residence, only $2,500.

CHURCA STREET 8 R. RESIDENCE one block from Peachtree, new and good renting property.

$950 for A 4 ROOM COTTAGE on Richardson street between Frazier and Martin; easy terms.

9 WEST END Gordon street lots, high, large, shaded choice, cheap.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

G. W. ADAIR, - - - REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE SEVERAL REGULAR "DOG DAY" bargains in real estate.

Forty- acres under cultivation, cottage ground and well watered. Four miles out on the Georgia railroad, $5,000.

Thirty-three acres, nobby six-room, new, two-story dwelling, large barn, at four mile post, southwest of West End, on good road, $4,500.

I have a bargain in a block of four stores, two stories and basement, brick.

A fine corner brick store on Peachtree street.

A beautiful corner lot 78x150, Jackson and Cain streets, gas, water, street cars, sidewalks all down. It is a beautiful site, $2,000.

A large lot, ten-room house, stables, servant's house, garden, etc. Cooper street, $7,000.

WEST END.

A number of blocks and small lots in West End, front on both street car lines, reasonable prices.

Bring in your property if you want it taken care of from September 1st, and call if you want to rent dwellings, stores, offices, rooms, coal and wood yards, etc. G. W. ADAIR.
5,7or8page

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
31 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.
top1c8p

CROCKERY, ETC.

---Best Goods Made.---
McBRIDE & CO.,
29 Peachtree Street.
FRUIT JARS, FLY FANS,
DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS,
CREAM FREEZERS,
Gate City Stone Filters,
HAVILAND'S CHINA,
Fine Cut Glass, Brass and Bronze Goods.
MODERATE PRICES.
—M'BRIDE'S.—

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications.

For Georgia: Fair weather; light, variable winds; stationary temperature.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. }
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 16—9 p. m. }

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer......	Thermometer......	Dew Point......	WIND. Direction......	WIND. Velocity......	Rainfall......	Weather......
Mobile	29.86	80	...	S	6	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	29.86	84	...	SW	6	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.88	74	...	SE	Light	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.86	78	...	SE	Light	.01	Clear.
Galveston	29.84	82	...	S	8	.00	Clear.
Palestine	29.82	84	...	S	10	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	......	...	...	...	......	.00	....
Rio Grande	......	...	...	...	......	.00	....
Corpus Christi	29.80	84	...	SE	14	.00	Clear.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	29.89	73	66	W	9	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.86	89	65	W	8	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.88	80	65	W	3	.00	Clear.

Maximum thermometer 90
Minimum thermometer 70
Total rainfall .... .00

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp...	Min. temp...	Rainfall......
Atlanta, Ga	90	70	.00
Anderson, S. C	92	66	.00
Cartersville, Ga	92	68	.00
Columbus, Ga	94	75	.10
Chattanooga, Tenn	92	71	.01
Gainesville, Ga	92	68	T
Greenville, S. C	94	69	.00
Griffin, Ga	94	74	.00
Macon, Ga	99	73	.00
Newnan, Ga	95	76	.00
Spartanburg, S. C	95	67	T
Toccoa, Ga	92	69	.00
West Point, Ga	94	74	.00

W. EASBY SMITH,
Corporal, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

NOTE.—Barometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.
*T. Trace of rainfall.
†Undecipherable.

Professional Cookery Books
By JESSUP WHITEHEAD.
Chef-de-Cuisine Sweetwater Park Hotel, Salt Springs, Ga.
No. 1.—THE AMERICAN PASTRY COOK. Standard authority in all American Hotels. Fourth Edition. Price $2.00.
No. 2.—THE HOTEL MEAT COOK. The greatest Fish and Oyster Cooking and Bill of Fare book. Third Edition. Price $2.00.
No. 3.—WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY COOK BOOK. Adapted for the Cooks of First-class Families. Price $1.50.
No. 4.—COOKING FOR PROFIT. The great Boarding House Book. Price $3.00.
Also, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WAYS OF COOKING AND SERVING EGGS. By M. Alfred Suzanne, Chef to the Duke of Bedford. Second Edition. Price $1.00.
The above Books are for sale by
LESTER & KUHRT,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 7 WHITEHALL STREET,
Lynch's Old Stand, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
june24 3m 8p

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
Four Beautiful Homes on
"PARK PLACE."
A small cash payment and small monthly payments will secure you a home equal to any in the city. House built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Location equal to any in the city. Neighborhood unsurpassed.
For particulars call on
DR. C. T. BROCKETT.
Office 75½ Peachtree street; Residence No. 1 Baltimore Block.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
The Best Cure for Coughs, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Indigestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion. Combining the most valuable medicines with Jamacia Ginger, it exerts a curative power over disease unknown to other remedies. Weak Lungs, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and the distressing ills of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are dragging thousands to the grave who would recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is new life and strength to the aged. 50c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., 163 William Street, N. Y.

Gents' Furnishing Goods
Our entire stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods must be closed out to make room for the rapidly increasing demands of our
Merchant Tailoring Business.
Bargains in first-class goods can be secured.
KENNY & JONES,
n tu th 13 Whitehall Street.

Acme Whiskies!
JOS. THOMPSON,
GRIFFIN, GA.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE ABOVE BRAND OF celebrated Rye Whiskies.
Also in stock a full line of Hand-made Bourbons and Cherokee County Corn Whisky. Imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Rums, Champagnes, etc.
Schlitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen cases of 3 dozen each.
Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.
Call at 23 Decatur street for blank orders or write direct and inclose postal note, bank check or currency by express prepaid. 8p dtf

Cotton Machinery
FOR SALE.
THE MACHINEY OF A SIX THOUSAND spindle spinning mill, consisting of Openers, Cards, Railway Heads and Troughs, Drawing Frames, Slubbing, Intermediate Roving Spinning and Twisting Frames, all in first-class condition. For particulars apply to
PAWTUCKET THREAD CO.,
Providence, R. I.
Or C. R. MAKEPEACE,
Mill Engineer, Providence, R. I.

VEAL HAS MOVED

Away From the City Prison to the Markham House.

HIS PHYSICIANS DEMAND A CHANGE.

The Crowded, Noisy Room is Bad—Other Events Which Transpired at Headquarters Yesterday.

Bud Veal was yesterday removed from the prison room, which he has occupied since his arrest, to the Markham house, where he will remain until a preliminary trial can be arranged.

The room in which Mr. Veal has been confined, at police headquarters, is on the second floor of the building, and adjoins the police courtroom. During the morning hours the crowds entering and leaving the courtroom have proven a great annoyance to the prisoner, and has retarded his improvement. The windows of the room open in the alley way leading to the stables, and as the alley is used by drays leaving the wholesale commission houses on Alabama street, a great deal of noise is being made constantly. All this tended to make the gentleman fretful and nervous and his physicians decided that a change would have to be made. Judge Dorsey and General Gartrell, attorneys for Mr. Veal were notified of the decision and then the attorney, physicians and Mr. Veal's friends held a consultation. They realized that Mr. Veal would not be allowed to leave the city and that he would have to be kept under surveillance. The consultation resulted in selecting the Markham house as the most convenient and suitable place for the prisoner. After the details had been arranged, Chief of Police Connolly was approached and asked for a permit to remove the prisoner. The chief hesitated, and after a thorough consideration of the situation of the question decided to surrender Mr. Veal to the sheriff of Fulton county. The warrant upon which the gentleman was being held was taken from the pigeon hole and handed to the sheriff. With the warrant went the custody of the prisoner. After Mr. Veal had been turned over to the sheriff, the attorneys made application to that officer, and finally succeeded in securing permission to remove him. A carriage was then secured and the gentleman carried to it. He was unable to move at all, and was a heavy, dead weight to those who lifted him down the stairway. The removal was extremely painful to Mr. Veal, but he bore it heroically, and when placed in the carriage he looked about him pleasantly. The drive to the hotel was slow and careful. At the hotel the gentleman was lifted out and carried to the elevator, by which he reached his floor, and then to his room, where he was made comfortable.

The change will certainly prove beneficial to Mr. Veal. Yesterday afternoon he seemed much better, and talked pleasantly with all about him. His attorneys are now trying to arrange the preliminary trial for Friday next.

The Other One Caught.

Several days ago Detectives Reeves and Bedford arrested John Jackson, a negro who was wanted in Walton county for selling liquor to a minor. At the same time the reward, which caused Jackson's arrest, was offered, a similar reward of twenty-five dollars was offered for John Young, who was wanted for burglary. The detectives were watching for both when they arrested Jackson, and after Jackson's arrest continued the search for Young. Early yesterday morning they succeeded in finding Young and now have the pair in the city prison awaiting the arrival of the Walton county sheriff.

The Watermelon Not Good.

Sanitary Inspector Veal is having a luscious time just now with watermelons which are not at all luscious. Recently he has condemned quite a number of cars of melons which the roads were compelled to haul out of the city, and dispose of them so as not to create a nuisance. On yesterday the inspector made a run through the Central railroad yard, and before completing the run, condemned eighteen cars of melons.

JUDGE THOMAS'S ROAD.

What the Leading Spirit in the Blue Ridge Company Says.

A CONSTITUTION reporter had a short talk with Judge Thomas, of Athens, yesterday afternoon at the Kimball house, Judge Thomas was in splendid spirits in regard to his enterprise and said that in about ten days he would begin the work of collecting subscriptions and obtaining the right-of-way.

"What charter will you operate under, judge?"

"Just now I don't know. I have had excellent lawyers examining the general railroad law under which I have a charter and they tell me there is not the slightest doubt in regard to the legality of that law. That charter imposes no restrictions at all upon me. The one I hope to obtain from the legislature is broader and more liberal, and for that reason preferable; the $100,000 clause does not affect it at all. The road I propose to build will cost at least three million dollars, and if it would embarrass the enterprise to raise $100,000, it would be better for me not to go into the matter at all."

"Those people who do not believe the road will ever be built are going to be very much mistaken. I expect to begin work by April and by November, 1888, I shall have the road completed for over half the distance. The work is heavy and progress will be slow, but there will be three sets of contractors in the field, and as good time as it is possible to make will be made."

"What about the lawsuits?"

"Well, the case has been carried to the supreme court, where it will doubtless be heard at the September term. If the court sustains the court below, the Richmond and Danville will simply foreclose its mortgages on the Northeastern, sell it out, buy it in for the debt it has against it, and then become legally in possession of the road. The Northeastern owes the Richmond and Danville twice as much as it will bring at a sale of foreclosure. In any event, the Richmond and Danville will be able to perform its contract."

Judge Thomas certainly feels and talks like a man who had clear sailing before him, and his friends say there is not the least doubt about his building the road.

Pond's Extract. In the very common and obstinate forms of diseases known as Piles or Hemorrhoids, it has won its greatest reputation among the people.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s List

of real estate offers today is choice. See it in another column.

The Most Sensational

Novel of the age, "Allan Quatermain," by Haggard. Price 20 cents: 3 cents extra by mail. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

From the Governor of Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., January 23, 1886.

Mr. A. K. HAWKES: Dear Sir—I desire to testify to the great superiority of your Crystalized Lenses. They combine great brilliancy, with softness and pleasantness to the eye, more than any I have ever found.

S. D. MCENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

A. K. Hawkes, Optician, Atlanta, Ga., under Kimball House.

Lovell's Library Complete.

Over 8,000 numbers to select from. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. tf

Read Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Column

today.

"Allan Quatermain"

Haggard's latest success. Price 23 cents by mail, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. tt

Riddleberger's Disgrace.

From the New York Sun.

The whole affair is shameful in the extreme, so far as Senator Riddleberger's part in it is concerned. He has disgraced himself and the state which he represents, and the high legislative office which he fills. There is nothing to show that Riddleberger's imprisonment was wrongful, or that he did not richly deserve this punishment for his behavior in the court room. But even if the judge had exceeded his legal powers, the prisoner's duty was none the less to obtain relief through the proper channels provided by law. The spectacle of a senator of the United States making his escape from jail at 3 o'clock in the morning by means of a ladder thrust up to him by a yelling mob is calculated to amaze and to disgust all law abiding American citizens.

PERSONAL.

DR. R. Y. HENLEY, dentist, 32½ Whitehall tf

HARRY LYNAN, railroad ticket broker and ocean steamship agent, 30 Wall st., opposite car shed. d3m

HON. ROBERT E. PARK, of Macon, was in Atlanta yesterday.

THE Grant house is headquarters for the Texas delegates.

MAJOR JOHN H. JONES, of Elberton, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

MR. MENTER WIMBERLY, of Macon, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

DR. DAN H. HOWELL has moved his residence to 76 Marietta street.

COLONEL GEO. W. GUSTIN, of Macon, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

A NUMBER of delegates from Louisiana and Arkansas are registered at the Grant house.

HON. W. J. NORTHEN, of Hancock county, is in the city looking after the interest of the state fair.

COLONEL OWEN P. FITZSIMMONS, an ex-United States marshal of Georgia, now of Alabama, was in Atlanta yesterday.

MISS GUSSIE NOBLE, of Athens, has returned from Salt Springs, and is spending a few days in Atlanta, visiting her brother at No. 9 Houston street.

MR. S. Y. TUPPER, JR., special agent of the Phœnix insurance company, of Brooklyn, is in the city, the guest of Hon. H. C. Stockdell, general agent of the same company.

THE many friends of the late Mr. C. D. Horn will regret to learn that Miss Nellie, his daughter, is seriously ill with typhoid and brain fever at St. Joseph's infirmary.

A well known railroad man, who is familiar with the damage done the various railroads in the state by the late floods, says that it will take three-quarters of a million dollars to place the roads where they were before the rains. In his opinion the Georgia road was by far the heaviest loser by the rain.

MR. GEORG B. FORBES, the affable and accommodating chief clerk in the office of the clerk of the superior court, has written to his cousin, Mr. Edwin Forbes, the eminent Norfolk artist, inviting him to visit Atlanta during the Piedmont exposition.

JUST received from Kentucky a car load of fine combined saddle and harness horses, among them three pair of fine match horses. Cox & Hill stables. We have also a car load of young Texas horses and mares, which will be sold from $25 to $50 a head. Cox & Hill stables.

MR. WALTER GREGORY, who is representing Memphis in the farmers' convention, is not a farmer at all. He is a very successful lawyer. Lately he has left a lucrative practice in Memphis, owing to his wife's bad health, and henceforth he will be a resident of Atlanta. Mr. Gregory is a man of varied accomplishments and genuine worth. He will prove an acquisition to the Atlanta bar and he will be cordially welcomed.

AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: Lawrence Harrison, Atlanta, Ga; John Scott, Nashville, Tenn; T W. Glover, Marietta, Ga; H C Hamilton, Dalton, Ga; Fred T Meyers, wife and two children, Tallahassee, Fla; Charles B Stacey, Richmond, Va; G D Perry, Madison, Ga; J Berkeman, Augusta, Ga Thomas J McKee, Woodlawn, S C; J F. Seago, Augusta, Ga; F L Lungor, O; J J Kriess, Atlanta, Ga, C W Arnold and sons, Georgia; W D Baker, Rutledge, Ga; J C McMichael, Barnesville, Ga; C E Taylor, Florida; H H Way, Savannah, Ga; E H Smith, Philadelphia, Pa; H L Long, Leisburg, Ga; O S Porter, John Porter, Conyers, Ga; Charles M Roberts, Atlanta; B Denwoody and wife, Ga; M P Haskell, Louisiana; R D Render, Gorriville, Ga; H T Applewhite, Salt Springs, Ga; James J Davis, Buckle, Ga; Inman Davis, Buckle, Ga; S E Gwin and wife, Carrolton, Ga; W N Sheats, Gainesville, Fla; E S Richardson, Savannah, Ga; Geo W Kendall, Grand Rapids, Mich; W O Connor, Cave Springs, Ga; Allen B Y Veal, Stone Mountain, Ga; I O Waddell, Polk county, Ga; I D Gailliard, C P. Morton, Floyd county, Ga; T C Howard, C H Howard, Atlanta, Ga; Miss S M Vor Plack, Washington, D C; Julius Menko, Atlanta; J W Stoss, W J Anthony, D H Patty, Birmingham, Ala; M C Wilcox, Mt Airy; M L Smith, Alabama; W R Capehardt, Aroca, N C; O N Baxter and wife, Elizabeth City, N C; Miss M Whitehurst, Norfolk, Va; J E C Bell and wife, Shawboro, N C; Edward Oldham and wife, Anniston, Ala; James L Giles, Gainesville, Ga; E McClarkson, Winston, N C; J R Alston, South Carolina; B H Stone, Macon, Ga; Mrs C B Louisana, Griffin, Ga; J Y Gibbs, Atlanta, Ga; W B Tidor, Plant City, Fla; E S Fayssone, Charlotte, N C; George B Scott, Atlanta, Ga; A O Redwine, Georgia; D R Wright, Ga; C P McElhaney, Aubarn, Ala; Douglass Wikle, Cartersville, Ga; Abe Fry, Atlanta, Ga; W L Vaughan, Laurenceville, Ga; Geo O Wommack, Waynesboro, Ga; D M McKay, Harnete county, North Carolina; W E Simmons, Laurenceville, Ga; O Hardy, Harlem, Ga; W R Davis, California; Wm B Pettit, Cincinnati, O; Y Y Wolfender, Nashville, Tenn; S C Adler; Cincinnati, O; J J Carter, P H Carter, Boxley, Ga; Rev J Y Allison, Mrs J Y Allison, Miss M Allison, Baton Rouge, La; D S Faulk, Georgia; Percy Lumby, Georgia; J H Edmonson, LaGrange, Ga; W T Edmonson, New York; W B Miller, Georgia; W T Priorlun, Ga; T R Bennett and sons, Canutta, Ga; John Heard, Atlanta, Ga; A C Gunter, New York; J F Crittenden; Shellman, Ga; J N Cobb, Baltimore, Md; W A Lofton, Macon, Ga; J P Sudgrove, Greenville, S C.

AT THE KIMBALL: E W Emmons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J W Tew and wife, Miss Pussie Dickens, Rome, Ga; W E Tew, J B Tew, Mobile, Ala; O P Fitzsimmons, Alabama; Herbert Post, Selma, Ala; Chas B Walker, Atlanta, Ga; M W Broul, Columbia, S C; H M Dibble, Aiken, S C; James McCutchen Winsbury, S C; R B Watson, Edgefield, S C; E R McIver, Darlington, S C; George A Chickey, Baltimore, Md; Walter H Hayes, Boston, Mass; Lou Miller, Baltimore, Md; John M Johnson, New York; Wm M Hauline, New York; A E Maynels, Savannah, Ga; John Lawton, Hampton, S C; James Taylor, Taylorsville, Ga; B H Ray, Macon, Ga; F E Knight, New York; Robt E Park, Macon, Ga; J D Boyd, Griffin, Ga; Wm J Anderson, Fort Valley, Ga; Dr F E Wilder, Helton Head, S C; H G Turner, Quitman, Ga; W B Whiddon, Eastman, Ga; Jno M Stubbs, Dublin, Ga; John R Banton, Cartersville, Ga; G H Pogue, Boston, Massachusetts; Louis Krouthal, New York; C T McKenzie, Augusta, Ga; G W Gustin, Macon, Ga; J S Keeling, Philadelphia, Pa; Ed B Smith, Smithsboro, Ga; A S Euchelberger and wife, Ocala, Fla; T D Pooser, Ocala, Fla; Miss Shaw, St. Louis, Mo; Minter Wimberly, Macon, Ga; G W Mason, Cincinnati, Ohio; P A Cox, Arkansas; A J White, Milner, Ga; S Y Tupper, Jr, Charleston, S C; Joe Sanerson, New York; J P Roosevelt, Macon, Ga; Cluvis R Clemons, The Glades, Hall county, Florida; Sal Sarling, Macon, Georgia; S W Shelton and wife, Birmingham, Alabama; C Horace McCall, Buena Vista; E P Chamberlin, Miss Maggie Ladson, Ga; D W McCarty, Burksville, Ala; W B Lynch, La Place, Ala; N M Harralson, Atlanta; B McLaughlin, Jacksonville; D C Black, Ga; Louis Mayer, La Grange; Lee Heyman, West Point; R H Power, Athens; J H Todd, Nashville; J W Tuayer, Newton; John Miller, S M Tupper, Ga; J Clayton, George R Wood, Van Buren, Ark; John Bogenshalt, Talladega, Ala; Jere Hollis, Macon, Ga; J A Damour, Macon, Ga; W McCulloch, Cottonwood, La; D F V Walker and wife, U S A, San Antonio, Tex; W H T Walker, wife, two children and nurse, Augusta, Ga; Mrs C C Schley, Savannah, Ga; W S Holmes, wife, two children and servant, Hawkinsville, Ga; C. F Hickman, Baltimore; G K Moone, Tarsboro, N C; D W Run, E A Nelson, Knoxville, Tenn; F H McGinty, No woo , Georgia; W H Crawley, Fort Wayne, Indiana; J W Erwin, Rome, Ga; Halstead Smith, Rome, Ga; C M Shrapshire, Rome, Ga; A Dodge, New York; C C Stubbs, Augusta, Ga; G C Jennings, Springfield, Ohio; Dr A D Thomas, Little Rock, Ark; H Rutland, Georgia Pacific Railway; J H Peyser, Macon, Ga; L Hetcht, Macon, Ga; John Dymond, New Orleans, La; D T Menicke, La; W P Pringle, Charleston, S C; G W Gress, Gresston, Ga; T B Green, Washington, Ga; J Harris Campbell, Columbus, Ga; J B Felder, E A Hawkins, B P Hollis, Americus, Ga; J Salter, Leesburg, Ga; W E Beattie, Greenville, S C; O W Barrow, Virginia; T J Blewster, wife and child, Magnolia, Ark; W J Clifford, Statesville, N C; P L Mynatt, Jr., Texas; Claude F Cochrane, Ellijay, Ga; D H Miller, VanBuren, Ark; H B Henry, Guntersville, Ala; H P Edwards, Knoxville, Tenn; A J Stresler, New Windsor, Ill; W T Snider and wife, Miss Belle White, Columbus, Ga; W J Healy, city; Will N Krebs, Baltimore, Md; C M Perkins St Louis, Mo; George I Metz' Huntsville, Ala; J M W Cody, Warrenton, Ga; J H O'Kemp, Philadelphia, Pa; Bolling Whitfield, Brunswick, Ga; H F Strauss, Baltimore, Md; H Heller, New York; G T McEldry, Talladega, Alabama.

JAMES PYLE'S
O K
TRADE MARK
PEARLINE
THE BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING AND CLEANING
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER
Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS.
SAVES TIME, LABOR and SOAP amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers, but see that VILE COUNTERFEITS are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE ARTICLE, and ALWAYS bears the name of
JAMES PYLE, New York.

"Glen Mary" Coal.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. JOHN C. Wilson, of No. 20 Magnolia street, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed agent for the sale of "Glen Mary" coals in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and all that portion of the state of Georgia lying south and east of Atlanta, and also in the state of South Carolina—succeeding Messrs. Jno. C. Wilson & Co, in said agency.
GLEN MARY COAL AND COKE CO.
By GEO. W. DARNALL, President.
top right hand 8p sat mon wed

A Young Lady Forbids the Banns.

From the Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

The unusual proceeding of publicly forbidding the banns took place on Sunday morning in the parish church of Conisborough. These interesting announcements were being read out by the officiating clergyman when, immediately after two particular names had been mentioned, a young lady in the body of the church rose, and to the great surprise of the congregation called out: "I have just cause." It is stated that the young lady in question thought she had a prior claim upon the affections of the would-be bridegroom, and that she had journeyed from Nottingham on purpose to put a stop to the ceremony. Later in the day she attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, and Dr. Hills and his assistant had to be called in to attend her. The affair has caused a good deal of excitement. The young man who was to enter into wedlock has only been a resident in the village for a short time.

An Amendment.

From the Louisville Commercial.

Brother Barnes says the devil is responsible for the drouth. If he had charged his satanic majesty of robbing the furnaces of h—l to furnish us this weather it would be a more reasonable proposition.

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM
"WATER CURE."
THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its thirteen years of continuous operation three thousand invalids have been restored to health.
Location—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.
Accommodations—Homelike and elegant.
Dietary—Abundant hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.
In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated
Moliere Thermo Electric Bath,
Improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, Electric-Vapor, Chemical Baths, and all hydropathic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known value, together with Swedish movements by steam propelled machinery and by trained manipulators. Massage Pneumatic and Vacuum treatment, etc., etc.
Physicians sending their chronic cases here, either for hydrotherapeutic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and care. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies.
For pamphlet and references, etc., address
U. O. ROBERTON, M. D.,
ATLANTA, GA.
june 12-d1y sun wed fri fol r m 8p

L.S.L.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.
J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserved fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December.)
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 13, 1887—208th Monthly Drawing.
CAPITAL PRIZE $150 000.
Notice. Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF $150,000 .... $150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000 50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000 20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000 20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000 20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000 20,000
50 PRIZES OF 500 25,000
100 PRIZES OF 300 30,000
200 PRIZES OF 200 40,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Approximation Prizes of $300 .... $30,000
100 " " 200 20,000
100 " " 100 10,000
1,000 Terminal " 50 50,000
2,179 Prizes, amounting to $535,000
Application for rates to clubs should be made only at the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.
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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw the Prize.
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ARCHITECTURAL, MONUMENTAL, STREET PAVING, CURBING, CROSSING AND
All Kinds of Stone Work Promptly Executed!
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WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the firm name of Love, Clayton & Carroll, for the transacting of a General Wholesale Grocery, Flour, Grain and Provision business.

S. B. LOVE,
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Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1887 wed sun wed

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SEE OUR IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
MID-SUMMER GOODS!
We Cannot Fail to Please You.
ALL SIZES! ALL KINDS!
—WE BEGIN THIS WEEK—
OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE!
Immense Reductions in All Departments. Special Drives in
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JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.
Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet
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containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars.
All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.
THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.
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LIME, CEMENTS, ETC.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
A BEAUTIFUL set of Solitaire DIAMOND Ear Rings, with every ton of Lump Coal purchased from us this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIAMOND EARRINGS. When you give your order a duplicate of it and a number of same will be dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clock a. m., a little boy will unseal and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.
No. 8 Loyd st. SCIPLE SONS.
SCIPLE SONS,
Lime, Plaster Paris, Cements. Terra Cotta, Stove Flue,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND REDUCES INSURANCE.
Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Laths, Cypress and Pine Shingles, Plasterers' Hair, Marble Dust, White Sand, Best Grate and Smith Coals.
NO. 8 LOYD STREET, NEAR MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

CHARTER OAK STOVES.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO.
CHARTER OAK STOVE
612-18 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.
IDEAL BROILING.
Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.
Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.
Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve. THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.
There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every house-keeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.
For Sale by A. P. STEWART & CO., 69 Whitehall Atlanta, Ga.
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TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Land Title Warranty and Safe Deposit Company,
OF ATLANTA.
28 PEACHTREE STREET AND ROOMS 1 AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING.
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.00.
T. B. NEAL, President. ABBOTT & SMITH, Attorneys.
Business enterprise no less than business prudence demands that you have your titles warranted. Are you proposing to buy cheap property which your vender is indifferent about selling? To be sure of no trouble about the title, have it warranted for your own benefit. Are you wanting to sell to a buyer indifferent on account of the title? Clinch the trade by having the title warranted for the benefit of the purchaser. Are you proposing to sell at public outcry? Guard against luke-warm bidding by announcing that "Titles will be warranted by the LAND TITLE WARRANTY COMPANY." Are you seeking a loan on your property at low interest? Obtain a certificate of warranty on your title transferable as collateral to your mortgage, and you need nothing more. Send for circular. Address,
ALEX. W. SMITH, Secretary.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Whether you wish to buy, sell or trade, it will pay you to write us for full particulars.
WALKLEY & CO.,
Brokers in Second-Hand Railway Equipment,
No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Have Always for Sale for Cash, or on Easy Terms on Car Trust, or Will Exchange for Good Securities, a Complete Assortment of
BOX, FLAT, GONDOLA, STOCK AND REFRIGERATOR CARS
we sa las p Also, PASSENGER AND COMBINATION CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, July 3, 1887.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6:50 am	6:50 pm	2:00 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	* 3:00 pm	†12:01p m
Arrive Hapeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	†12:30p m
Arrive Griffin	8:20 am	8:28 pm	3:32 pm	10:08 am	7:55 pm	* 4:49 pm	....
Arrive Barnesville	8:52 am	9:02 pm	4:06 pm	10:43 am	8:45 pm	* 5:25 pm	....
Arrive Macon	10:25 am	10:40 pm	5:40 pm	12:25 pm	....	....	....
Arrive Columbus	2:45 pm	9:30 pm	7:55 pm	....	....	....	....
Arrive Eufaula	3:50 pm	4:33 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Montgomery via Eufaula	7:09 pm	7:25 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	10:00 pm	1:20 am	....	....	....	....
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	3:00 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive Montgomery via Columbus and Union Springs	11:00 am	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7:55 pm	12:34 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive at Troy, Ala	7:00 pm	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive at Greenville	11:03 am	6:25 pm	....	....	....	....	....

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakeley, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Montgomery via Eufaula	7:40 am	7:25 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	10:15 pm	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:05 am	1:30 am	....	....	....	....
Leave Columbus	12:45 pm	11:00 pm	5:45 am	....	....	....	....
Leave Macon	2:00 pm	3:35 am	8:50 am	5:45 pm	....	....	....
Leave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am	10:47 am	7:20 pm	4:30 am	* 7:00 am	....
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	5:41 am	11:23 am	7:55 pm	5:10 am	* 7:43 am	....
Leave Hapeville	....	....	....	....	....	....	† 1:00 pm
Leave Montgomery via Union Springs and Columbus	3:45 pm	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Goodwater, Ala	2:10 pm	6:45 am	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 am	....	....	....	....	....
Arrive at Atlanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pm	9:40 pm	7:45 am	* 9:50 am	†1:40 pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Atlanta and Albany.

Tickets for all points and Sleeping Car berths on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen. Pass. Agent, C. R. R., Savannah Ga.
R. SCHMIDT, Agt. Central Railroad, Atlanta, Ga.
ALBERT HOWELL, U. T. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE
VOL. XIX.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

Pennsylvania Republicans and the United Labor Party.

DR. M'GLYNN AND THE SOCIALISTS

He Threatens to Withdraw From the United Labor Party if Socialists are Admitted—Political Notes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 17.—Wm. B. Hart was nominated by acclamation for state treasurer by the republican state convention. Judge Henry W. Williams was nominated for supreme judge. The platform reaffirms the party declaration of 1886, in favor of submitting to a vote of the people a prohibitory constitutional amendment. Also indorses the action of the last legislature in the submission of an amendment, making suffrage free by abolishing the tax qualification for voters. It favors a tariff for the nurturing of American manufactures until the industries and resources of this country furnish its people with every item of consumption they can naturally produce, and for the purpose of protecting home labor against foreign labor, as well as its products. It is likewise a part of the protective policy of which Pennsylvania has been a parent to protect the American workmen from the unequal and unjust competition of imported contract and pauper labor, and demands the passage of more vigorous national laws for the scrutiny of immigration and return of the unfit and unworthy.

"In this connection we declare our abhorrence of anarchistic ideas and propositions, destructive of the rights of property and our system of society and government. Their resultant violation of law should be visited with prompt and extreme penalties."

It favors the creation of an American marine by the provision of bounties upon exports and discriminating duties upon imports in American bottoms. It favors a general pension bill, to include all honorably discharged union soldiers.

Section seven is as follows:

We arraign the democratic party and the present national administration for general imbecility in dealing with all the great national questions. The only energy they have exhibited has been in the displacement of experienced officers without cause and in direct violation of their civil service pledges. The national administration seems to have no policy beyond expediency and no principle beyond the establishment of its succession in order to preserve the solid democratic south. President Cleveland has endeavored to nurture sectionalism in preference to the distinguished station of soldiers prominent in the effort to destroy the government by his refusal to sanction pensions to soldiers eminent in efforts to sustain it and by his proposition to take from among the national trophies the banners of an extinct military power won by the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure of the country to surrender them to those whom he supposed to inherit its prejudice and who were without either desire or authority to receive them.

Other resolutions were adopted as follows:

The republicans of Pennsylvania, the native state of Hon. James G. Blaine, will view with high pleasure his nomination for the presidency in the campaign of 1888. Accident cannot abate the love of a great party nor the admiration of a great people for a statesman, true alike to his convictions and his country.

Resolved, that while we gladly recognize some change for the better in the sentiment of certain portions of the southern states in reference to colored citizens, it would be contrary to republican principles not to express our detestation of, and our opposition to discrimination still practiced, because of color, against citizens when traveling on public highways of certain portions of the south, and we earnestly appeal to our sister states where such wrong exists, and to the national government to remedy this injustice.

Resolved, That the republican party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, extend to the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell and their associates, its profound sympathy and hearty congratulation in the great and earnest effort to secure to the people of Ireland independence and liberty of action for themselves in political affairs, and their struggle to secure free government, and we bid them a cheerful God speed in the great work for humanity.

UNITED LABOR CONVENTION.

Dr. McGlynn and Henry George Among the Delegates.

SYRACUSE, New York, August 17.—The United Labor State convention met here today. The executive committee made up a list of members of the convention, recognizing in all cases regularly chosen United Labor delegates and excluding socialist delegates. The committee holds that members of any other political party are ineligible to membership in the United Labor convention, no question was raised as to occasional socialist delegations, whose names appeared in the delegations outside of New York and Brooklyn. The union labor party representatives give up the hope of recognition or compromise. They sent overtures to which no responses were returned.

The convention assembled at 1:45 p. m. Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, John McMackin and Louis Post came into the hall at the head of a body of delegates and were heartily applauded. About 500 persons as spectators were present. Then followed the calling of the roll of delegates. The names of McGlynn, George and several others were applauded. A number of contests were announced. Two colored delegates are on the list.

Louis F. Post, of New York, was made permanent chairman by a close vote. This was interpreted as a victory for George and his friends. At a mass meeting of delegates and their supporters tonight, Henry George spoke of the abolition of poverty as the mission of the party. Dr. McGlynn gave the socialists notice that if they were admitted to the ranks of the new party he would retire. If there were any socialists present, he proposed to lock horns with them. Calls were made for socialists speakers, but none came forward.

RUN IN AT LAST.

Silas Land, the Desperado, Reaches the End of His Rope.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 17.—[Special.]—Silas Land was placed in jail this morning, and the charge of highway robbery and murder registered against his name. It will be remembered that on the night of July 22nd, Monroe Bynum was waylaid and shot in Rutherford county. Jack Chapman, a man named Cothran, and Silas T. Land were suspicioned, and Chapman and Cothran were arrested, but Land escaped. Bynum has since died and $500 reward was offered for the arrest and delivery of Land. Last week officers had him in possession in the thirteenth district, but they did not recognize him, and he escaped. Yesterday evening he was arrested at Shakertown Bay, on the Louisville and Memphis railroad, fourteen miles from Bowling Green. Mr. William E. Mize, city marshal of Bowling Green, had received a card from Sheriff DeGarnette, of Murfreesboro, giving a description of Land, and yesterday he concluded he would look around Shakertown, as it is a quiet place and a good place for a man to hide. He had not been in the town but a few minutes when he spotted his man and put him in irons. He started with him at once for Murfreesboro. Reaching Murfreesboro, he delivered his prisoner to Sheriff DeGarnett, and they three took the next train for Nashville to place their man in jail.

Colored Voters Organize.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 17.—[Special.]—At a meeting of representative colored citizens tonight, every ward in the city but two being represented, an association was formed by which it is proposed to unite the colored vote of the city for the coming city election. George Robertson, editor of the Tennessee Star, was elected president, and resolutions were adopted demanding that the negroes be represented in the city council, on the board of public works, on the board of education, on the police force and in all other departments, but particularly in these.